THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 50. SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₽ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE TYSON in our firm ceased on the thirty-first of December last.

RUSSELL & Co.

29my 2041 Shanghai, 29th Feb., 1868.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER ROSE JOHNSTON, in our firm, ceased on 31st ultimo.

TAIT & Co.

31ma 1639 Amoy, 1st Jan., 1868.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. W. A. STURROCK in our firm, ceased yesterday by lapse of time.

BOYD & Co.

31ma 1644 Amoy, 1st Jan., 1868.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD CARTER is a Partner in our Firm, from this date.

CARTER & Co.

31ma 1572 Shanghai, 31st Dec., 1867.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to grant POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

INSURANCES.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.

2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*

F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)

E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)

W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)

A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)

J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 1.

BRYANT & MAY,

LONDON, E.

LUCIFER MATCHES.

BRYANT & MAY'S VICTORIA MATCHES,

WITHOUT SMELL,

Warranted for all Climates.

Are the Best CHEAP Matches ever offered.

Packed in Strong, Compact Tin-lined Cases.

BRYANT & MAY,

LONDON, E.

15fe o-a-m 1941 February 15th, 1868.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

Trade Mark 1868. DOLLOND'S, 59, St. Paul's Church-yard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

o-a-f 16ja-69 1720 January 16th 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY

GRIMAULT & Co.,

CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,

PARIS.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and Therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those, which have undergone an examination by the *Academy of Medicine*, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee, for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'

(Doctor of Medicine)

Liquid Phosphate of Iron.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMENORRHEA, ANIMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and, to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health *par excellence* in all warm and relaxing climates.

No more Cod Liver Oil.

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

Consumption Cured!

Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

No more difficult or painful digestion.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,

(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.)

Digestive Lozenges.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, *long and laborious digestion*, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Dysentry,

Instantaneously cured by

GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhœa.

No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness

Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.

Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine *par excellence*, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

Grimault's Capsules & Liquid Extract of Matico Vegetalis.

Pamphlet on the use of Matico and cure of the disease.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals of Paris, by the celebrated Dr. RICORD, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and Capsules in the more chronic cases.

GENERAL DEPOT:

IN PARIS, at GRIMAULT & Co., 45, Rue Richelieu.

IN LONDON, at NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.

IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.

IN HONGKONG, at FRENCH DISPENSARY.

31my-68 3223

HOLLOWAY'S Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20se-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The interest and Responsibility of Mr. J. W. Broadbent in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. Ellis Elias is authorised to sign the name of our Firm in China and Japan.

GEO. BARNET & Co.

30ap 2313 Shanghai, 1st April, 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. Henry Edward Bush has this day been admitted a Partner in my Firm, which will henceforth be carried on under the style of Bush Brothers.

JAMES E. BUSH.

30se 2311 Newchwang, 25th Mar., 1868.

In the Press

THE "EVER-VICTORIOUS ARMY."

A HISTORY

OF

COLONEL GORDON'S CHINESE CAMPAIGN

AND OF THE

Suppression of the Tai-ping Rebellion

BY

ANDREW WILSON, F.A.S.L.,

Author of England's Policy in China, and formerly Editor of the "China Mail."

One Volume 8vo. with Maps, price...14/0.

William Blackwood & Sons,

Edinburgh and London.

o 2310 April 1st, 1868

F. S. CLEAVER'S

PHOTOGRAPHER'S SOAP,

For entirely and speedily removing the stains of Nitrate of Silver from the hands, etc., without in any way injuring the skin.

Warranted not to contain a Particle of Cyanide of Potassium.

F. S. CLEAVER

Begs to recommend the above to the Photographic World, Professional and Amateur, as being the only Preparation Extant, which, while being perfectly harmless in itself, will effect the desired object.

He also recommends his PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP as the ONLY ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. PLATE ROUGE SOAP, the only article necessary to produce a speedy and brilliant polish.

MILITARY AND NAVAL TOILET SOAP.

Also every description of Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

LONDON and PARIS.

30se o-a-f 2309 April 1st, 1868.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

MARRIAGE.

On the 13th instant, in the Church of the British Legation at Pekin, by the Rev. J. S. Burdon, Chaplain of the Legation, Mr. G. Harman, of H. I. M. Customs, to Elizabeth Ann, eldest daughter of W. Smith, Esq., Hastings, Sussex, England.

LATEST DATES

England...(*tel.*)..	Mar. 10	Hankow.....	Mar. 29
Hongkong.....	„ 26	Nagasaki.....	„ 29
Foochow.....	„ 23	Yokohama.....	„ 26
Tientsin.....	„ 22	Osaka	„ 23

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong.....Dec.	29	Received via Marseilles
Shanghai..... „	26	Feb. 5th.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 5 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1868.

Much private comment was excited by the paragraph in Messrs. Jardine Matheson's memorial about the opium trade; though no attempt was made at the time to combat their argument. We now, however, lay before our readers a memorial by an old resident in China, having this object and condemning the tone they have adopted. We do not design to take part in the controversy. In fact the subject has been already argued in nearly all its bearings—from philanthropic objection on the score of injurious effect on the Chinese people, to the economical apology that, if foreigners did not import opium, the Chinese would grow it. This is the only feasible ground of defence, and the only one on which Mr. Laing ventured, when introducing his budget, some years ago, to the Calcutta Legislative Council. But even this is sufficiently weak, for it suggests the objective question—how much we have done towards stimulating, if not creating, the demand. To allege that the drug is not only innocuous, but "a comfort and a benefit to the Chinese," is to maintain a rank absurdity, of which the shallowest acquaintance with the people must expose the fallacy. For every one to whom it is a blessing, there are ninety-nine to whom it is a curse. The pallid cheeks and watery eyes of the rich, and the same symptoms aggravated by rags in the poor opium smoker, are irrefragable proofs which no ingenuity of argument can destroy. One writer has declared that as many die from want of nourishment as from the immediate effect of the drug. Those of the lower orders who take to opium smoking, expend on this vice so large a portion of their earnings, that not enough remains to buy them food. The cravings of hunger can be more easily stifled than the yearning for the pipe, so opium is bought instead rice; and as the victim becomes weakened, by the combined effects of the drug and semi-starvation, the evil is aggravated. He is no longer able to earn a fair day's wages. If he be married, his family are equally sufferers; their cries for food are neglected as much as his own hunger; the yearning for opium is paramount to every other consideration. Against this catalogue of miseries, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. array the very similar evils which result in England from drunkenness, and argue that opium is no worse than alcohol. But the parallel between the effect of beer on the English workman and of opium on the Chinese, fails in one essential particular. The one, used in moderation is nutritious, and may be taken for years without any undue craving or inclination to excess. The other is, at the best, only soothing, and involves an inevitable progress to excess, ultimately ruining both pocket and constitution. No one does or can deny its valuable medical properties; but this argument might as well be advanced to justify the use of any deleterious drugs which, valuable as occasional medicine, became poisonous if taken constantly or in excess. The opium trade has developed so enormously, and holds so important a position in our financial intercourse with China, as well as in the budget of the Government of India, that it is not likely to be checked. But having compelled the Chinese, at the bayonet's point, to admit the noxious drug, and having determined that they shall continue to do so—we had better let the question rest than to attempt to defend our indefensible action.

One fault, however, in the reply under notice, we do concede. The commencing paragraph, which expresses surprise "that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. have stepped out from among their compeers in mercantile pursuits, and separately addressed" the minister, is not very courteous. It is the privilege of every English citizen who resides in China to address the representative of the Queen, at any time he may think fit; and certainly the revision of the Treaty is a subject worthy of the gravest consideration. It cannot fail to be valuable to the minister to have opinions from various quarters on this momentous topic, and certainly, one of the leading Houses in China has good grounds for addressing a practical and independent letter, on subjects affecting materially their own commercial interests, and those of Trade in general. It is quite possible that the memorial of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce was, in the judgement of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., deficient as an exposition of the requirements of the merchants. There were points, perhaps, on which they were peculiarly well informed and on which they could speak with special authority and experience. On these topics they had a perfect right to request a hearing. If a man cannot say all he wishes to say in a postscript to a friend's letter, he generally writes a whole letter himself. The plan is as natural as any plan can be, and the objections to it are hardly worth discussing.

Summary of News.

The English Mail of Feb. 10th, arrived on 27th ult., with telegrams to 29th Feb.; later telegrams to 10th ult., have been received *via* Kiachta. The arrivals during the fortnight are, *Adelina, Phœnix,* and *Emily Flinn* from Cardiff; and the departures *Western Chief* and *Andreas* for London.

An interesting memorial from an old resident in China, in reply to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's remarks on the subject of opium smoking, will be found in another page.

Piracy continues to crop up occasionally about the mouth of the Yangtze. A Chinese Lugger bound hence to Ningpo was attacked, on Friday last, by two Cantonese and one Taysan pirate boat, close to the Ruggeds. Fortunately there was a breeze at the time, and the Lugger was enabled to run away. There are five Chinese gunboats in port lying idle!

An amusing Official Notification has just been published in the daily papers, of the existence of war in Japan between the Mikado and Tycoon. Seeing that the whole affair is over, it is rather late in the day to warn foreigners against taking part in it. The exigencies of red tape, we presume, caused the delay.

The Bishop of Victoria held a confirmation on Wednesday evening, at Trinity Church, when twelve candidates presented themselves to receive the rite. His Lordship and his acting Chaplain, the Revd. George Vaughan have since left for Hongkong.

We hear that the Municipal Council decline to take over management of the Szbin-joch; and that its promoters intend to close it during the summer, when it is less wanted. Next winter it is proposed to re-open the house.

A gentleman attached to one of the men-of-war in port was violently assaulted a few days ago, by some individual unknown. He was walking quietly down Peking Road when he was passed by three roughs, one of whom turned suddenly round and struck him a violent blow in the face which felled him to the ground. No motive for the assault can be imagined, neither is the assailant suspected.

A tender of Tls. 1,625, by Mr. Lester for the erection of a wall to enclose the (future) Public Garden, has been accepted by the Municipal Council.

The following despatch has been received by the Foreign Consuls from the Taotai, in reference to the pursuit of sparrows by enthusiastic sportsmen, even into the private gardens of native residents in the city.

The Taotai has been informed that of late foreigners have been shooting within the city walls, and some wounded birds having accidentally dropped into private courtyards, the foreigners have gone rummaging about in search. The shooting being a common occurrence there is no call to put a stop to it, but as foreigners and natives do not understand each other's languages, mutual misunderstandings are sure to arise on such occasions which may lead to blows, one party being anxious to get their game, the other to oppose the invasion of their privacy. The seclusion of the female portion of the family being so very strictly guarded in China from the intrusion of strangers, these foreigners may receive serious wounds in their attempts to penetrate. The Taotai feels considerable anxiety on this score, and his object in bringing the matter to the Consul's notice is to beg his good offices in dissuading foreigners from trying to recover game that may fall into private Courts, as likely to bring about disturbances.

We are glad to learn from a home paper that the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have had a splendid gold watch manufactured for presentation to Captain Kühn, of the Prussian frigate *Vineta*, as a mark of their appreciation of the services which he rendered to the crew and passengers of the *Singapore* when that vessel was unfortunately wrecked.

While the *Erl King* was getting underweigh on the 26th ulto., she ran into the barque *Alcyone*, carrying away the latter's mizzen mast and main yard, and staving in her port quarter. The mate who was sleeping at the time in his berth narrowly escaped being struck. The *Alcyone* has only just repaired the damages she sustained in a collision with the *Lady Love* a short time since.

An enquiry has been held, into the circumstances under which the ship *White Adder* got on shore, a few weeks ago. The pilot, Hicks, was convicted of want of proficiency and suspended for four months.

The wreck of the *Mary Francis* has been sold for Tls. 240, and the cargo for Tls. 80. We doubt whether purchasers will find much of the latter remaining.

We regret to learn from Hankow that the *Hankow Times* is about to give up the ghost. The badness of the times and want of a responsible editor are alleged as reasons for the demise. It will be much missed, as it has been well conducted, and has contributed many useful articles on Chinese subjects, besides serving as a vehicle of news. We observe that a Rifle Meeting and Athletic Sports are announced for the 20th and 22nd April. The Shen-yeu-tai bank affair remains in *statu quo*.

From the other river ports we have no news of interest.

An interesting lecture, of which we give a sketch elsewhere, has been delivered to the Book Club at Ningpo, on the history of that city. An amateur theatrical performance has also been given there, which went off successfully.

The U.S.S. *Shenandoah* is at Chefoo on her way to Corea, to enquire after the *General Sherman*—a difficult enterprise, seeing the unknown state of the coast and the strong tides. We hope she will be successful. A correspondent writes—the Shantung Nienfei are said to be surrounded and broken; but Chih-li is still in a very disturbed state. Trade, so far as returns go, is wonderfully brisk. I hope sales are keeping place with importations. The weather is still execrable, windy and cold; but we live in hope that, in a few days, we shall have a change. The Chefoo Taotai has been appointed Salt Commissioner at Hangchow, which is to be regretted; as he is a gentleman and has shown himself well disposed towards foreigners.

A letter from our Tientsin correspondent, will be found in the usual place. We have no further certain news of the rebel movements. But the Imperialists seem to be gathering in such force that we may soon expect news of a decisive engagement. Our correspondent says no imports are being sold to inland traders, though some foreigners have been speculating.

The only interesting item of news in Hongkong papers is the following—in the *China Mail*. "We learn from private, but authentic sources that the President of the United States has appointed J. Ross Browne, of California, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, in place of the Hon. Anson Burlingame, resigned; but that the appointment remains to be confirmed by the Senate."

Yokohama papers contain little additional news. Stotsbashi's submission is confirmed; and the occupation of Yeddo by the Mikado's troops is spoken of as proximate. Eleven men are said to have been executed as having been concerned in the murder of the French sailors at Sakhai; and H. I. M.'s Minister has asked $125,000 further compensation.

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Editorial Selections.

PEKING.

There is an eccentric bird which, when closely pursued, buries its head in the sand, in happy confidence that it thus completely screens itself from its enemies. A residence in Peking seems to inspire Officials, both foreign and native, with a very similar fancy. Isolated in the serene atmosphere of the celestial capital, they live calmly on, in happy ignorance of the turmoil around them. With a rebel army at his gates, the Emperor coolly issues a decree of degradation against the officials whom it should be his paramount aim to encourage and support. It is only when Ministers come to Shanghai that they wake to the active realities of every day life; their existence in Peking is one placid dream of optimism, which no visions of obstinate Taotais, or "squeezed" foreigners ever disturb. And the Inspector General of Customs calmly legislates for his department, believing that his subordinates accept every new decree as an additional manifestation of his paternal care. It is cruel to disturb these impressions, but it is well that the truth should sometimes find its way to the ears of those in power.

We remarked, a few days ago, on the disfavour with which Mr. Hart's political influence at Peking was regarded by the majority of foreign residents in China. It may be well to further disclose the very prevalent dissatisfaction which his recent policy has created, in the service of which he is the head. The topic is not altogether a new one. It was forcibly handled, some months ago, by the *China Mail*. But complaints need to be frequently uttered, in order to command attention; and grievances gain importance by being placed on record. Our contemporary then remarked—"an examination of the list of changes for the preceding year, renders it impossible to discover on what rule the various appointments are based. In some cases it would seem that length of service was the claim which had been acknowledged as paramount, while in others peculiar ability has very evidently turned the scale in favour of those promoted. But having come to this conclusion, one is much surprised to observe that certain officers, whose claims to promotion are undoubted, have been entirely passed over, and that many who certainly have, comparatively speaking, no claims whatever, have left their less fortunate companions in the rear. In a few instances again, retrograde steps have been made by those who were considered to be well up at head-quarters, and this from no reason discoverable by themselves, their fellow officers or the public." Time has certainly done something towards elucidating these mysteries. It has disclosed that the crucial test is a knowledge of Chinese. It matters not how able an officer may be, or how long service he can reckon—if he knows not Chinese he is passed over, if in an inferior position, or degraded if in a superior one. Better an inexperienced youth who can talk the revered language of Confucius, than a man of mature age and judgment to whom the mellifluous sounds represent only a hideous monosyllabic jargon. In pursuance of this principle, and of the cooperative policy, we have seen officials of old standing and high character, removed from posts they were eminently qualified to fill; others, equally able, kept in subordinate posts, while the most junior members of the service are translated above their heads.

It is strange that a man of Mr. Hart's undoubted ability—one who, in other respects, has shown great capacity for organisation—should overlook the injustice and error of this policy. That he should insist on all new comers learning Chinese, and make it the test of their advancement, would be wise and right; but to give the rule retrospective effect, to insist on the acquisition of the most difficult language in the world, by men who have passed the age when languages are learned with facility, and who have already run a good portion of their career in the Customs service under another régime, is unwise and unjust. It is unwise because it weakens the foundation of Mr. Hart's own power. A stranger among strangers, he needs that his subordinates should be devoted rather than disaffected to his person. Highly as he may estimate his Chinese employers and friends, confident as he may feel in the strength of his position—he can hardly ignore the existence in the oriental character of a certain degree of instability. Gratitude is not a prominent eastern virtue, nor are friendships, here, of eternal duration. If the day should come when the devotion of the Foreign Board to Mr. Hart shall change to dislike, he may regret that he has kicked away the supports of his house, and elected to hang on by the roof.

EASTERN MISSIONS.

The spread of science and the widening influences of time in educating mankind, are achieving remarkable results in the present day. Nothing can be clearer or more indubitable than the rapidly increasing incredulity that has seized upon the Western mind. Every subject is assailed by the spirit of criticism and doubt, in the most impartial and relentless manner; and prejudices and superstitions are hurried off to their final doom, noiselessly and irresistibly. The impending diffusion of education in Great Britain will infallibly give an immense impetus to this spirit of rigid enquiry, and it is not difficult to foresee that faiths and beliefs and ideas generally will undergo profound modifications. Our attention is turned to these considerations by the discussion now going on in India, as to the results of Christian missions. The Church of Scotland have sent out Dr. Norman Macleod and Dr. Watson to investigate the subject, and to set the minds of the Scotch people at rest, as to the real progress of Christianity amongst the various Oriental races of India. The controversy to which the advent of these two gentlemen has given rise, promises to be one which will shed considerable light on this vexed question, and will be of special service to people who have to judge of the merits of the case from a distance. To the great body of missionaries labouring in almost every quarter of the barbarous and semi-barbarous world, we must give the credit of sincerity, earnestness, and self-denial. Less than the prospect of accumulating a modest competency within say fifteen years, would not tempt nineteen twentieths of us to leave home; while missionaries come abroad to preach their various gospels without any such prospects of fortune. But, having expressed a favourable opinion as to the character and intentions of missionaries generally, we claim the fullest liberty to criticise the appropriateness and adequacy of the means they employ to raise Oriental nations from their mental lethargy and moral degradation.

It is a singular phenomenon, but one the accuracy of which cannot for a moment be doubted, that there is not in the front rank of intellectual writers in Great Britain a single one who adheres to the prevailing orthodoxy of the day. From whatever cause, current religious beliefs find no resting place in their comprehensive minds; amongst all the generous and lofty emotions of their nature, there is no sympathy with the dogmas of the Church of England. Moreover, they feel themselves repelled from many of the orthodox religious conceptions, and they rightly discern that, with much of the past religion of their country their educated fellow-laymen are rapidly breaking, if indeed they have not already broken, for ever. It will be alleged that this is done out of vanity or out of hostility to truth, but there never was a more groundless or misguided allegation. The leading thinkers of the day are as sincere and as truthseeking as any body of men and women that ever lived; but they cannot suppress the deep promptings of their hearts, or escape from the atmosphere of modern progress, by which they are surrounded. The faith of the Reformation has done its work and is exhausted. After three centuries of stationary beliefs, the needs, the hopes, the sympathies of enlightened nations must be satisfied by the highest religious conceptions of which the human intellect is capable; and for weal or woe, the leading writers of the age are indirectly drawing men's minds towards monotheism.

Turning now to India, we have before us some of the most important facts that the efforts of missionaries in propagating Christianity have ever disclosed. The Indian missions are numerous, and have been so long in existence that they have produced some veritable fruits. At a meeting held lately at Calcutta, the representatives of the various missionary bodies attended to give an explanation of the progress and prospects of their labours; and the universal feeling of these interested witnesses is to the effect that a desire for education is rapidly increasing, that their missions are meeting with considerable success. But, singular to say, they confess that the native mind is contented to stop short at simple monotheism, and refuses to advance and embrace the trinitarian doctrines. They speak of the educated Hindoos as hovering on the confines of the Christian religion and its distinctive dogmas, and they have the strongest hopes that before long they will be admitted into the fold. But they deplore the fact that most of those who have been reared and enlightened under missionary influence go to swell the ranks of the monotheists, and instead of becoming living witnesses of the truth and power of Christianity, they give, if not a direct, at least an indirect support to that belief in monotheism which is taking firm hold in the minds of the more intelligent natives, under the name of Brahmoism. No more significant confession could come from the lips of missionaries; and in it, we think, is to be found the reconciliation of that antagonism which has existed between missionaries and those who have always been in doubt as to the value of their dogmatic teaching. This is the first wide experience we have of a barbarous or semi-civilised race, of which numbers have been educated in Western knowledge; and the first use they make of this knowledge is to abandon, or at least to reject, the religion of their teachers and benefactors. To the missionaries we must attribute, in great measure, the diffusion of education; but from their own confession the Hindoos only take the benefit of their secular teaching, and disregard religion. The opponents of missions have always insisted on the inexpediency of teaching religious dogmas, but have approved of secular education as the really important means for raising and civilising a nation; and the experience of India shows this to be the correct view. But the most significant circumstance is the virtual agreement, with regard to religion, of educated Hindoos and a gradually increasing number among the educated classes in Europe. The former have been raised from the traditional path of Indian ideas and put in possession of all the appliances of European science and art, without any of the prejudices which drag out a consecrated existence in Europe. They are in a position to take a calm and unbiassed view of Western ideas; and yet the almost universal conclusion at which they have arrived is in favour of natural religion. So that missions have been at once a great failure and a great success. They have been a marked failure in so far as the object with which they have been instituted is concerned, namely the propagation of the two true faiths as believed in by the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches. But as teachers of Western knowledge, where such has been carried out, they have been, as they were bound to be, successful. For these reasons, we look upon the efforts to evangelise China as proceeding upon a mistaken conception of the manner in which the native mind is to be reached. The mere substitution of one set of dogmas for another, without any real change in mental capacity or intellectual appliances is, in our view, not worth striving for; seeing that the mere mechanical acquirement of repeating certain names and certain dogmas by ignorant and uneducated people, cannot be regarded as a defensible result of the expenditure of valuable time and talents. If China is to be civilised, secular education must be the chief means. A semi-civilized man is bound to believe in a semi-civilized religion, and we make bold to say that an uneducated Chinaman cannot be converted to Christianity. He may be nominally converted, but adequate comprehension and full acceptance of the great mass of feelings and ideas of which the Christian religion is made up—all of which are born in Europeans and indoctrinated into their minds by the whole organization and associations of daily life,—is, to the ordinary Chinese, brought up in the strongest and most absurd prejudices, a clear impossibility. But a civilized man will believe in a civilized religion. And if missions will undertake the education of the Chinese, if they will develop their minds and render them capable of judging for themselves, they will find a field for satisfactory labour and will confer an immense boon on the Chinese themselves.

NINGPO.

We give, elsewhere, a sketch of an interesting lecture on the history of Ningpo, delivered by a gentleman who has long resided in the province; and who has evidently collected, during his stay, a variety of interesting information. It is a pity that it should not be given to the world in a less ephemeral form, through the pages of one of the local periodicals. The additional trouble to the lecturer of committing his remarks to paper would not be great; and if the Asiatic Society demur to incorporating in their journal a paper not read before their august assembly, the "China Magazine" would, we have no doubt, hail the contribution with delight. However interesting though, the lecture was far from exhaustive; and but for Dr. Mac Cartee's express remark to this effect, we should have felt surprise that he did not carry his hearers through the exciting scenes which Ningpo has witnessed, during later years. As it is, we infer that he reserves these for a future occasion.

Ningpo does not rejoice in the hoar antiquity which is generally attributed to everything Chinese; the foundations of the present city having been laid only in the beginning of the ninth century. Even the pagoda whose crumbling sides are so suggestive of age can scarcely count nine centuries, during which it has been more than once partially rebuilt. But a situation near the mouth of a river from which so many water courses diverge, was a guarantee of rapid progress. And accordingly the Portuguese found an important and flourishing port when, under one Mascarenhas, they visited the coast of Chekeang, about the year 1522. As is well known, they were tacitly allowed to establish a settlement near Chinhai; and a building still exists near the Bridge Gate of Ningpo, which was converted into a mart for the "men from afar" under the name of Kin-pin-kwan, or "welcome guests' abode." Various acts of rapacity and lawlessness, however, led to the extinction twenty years latter of this promising colony; and no further intercourse with foreigners took place till the English, nearly two centuries later, gained permission to establish a factory on the island of Chusan. Even this, however, was abandoned as unprofitable

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in 1703, and since then Ningpo had only been visited at rare intervals by two or three foreign ships, when the war of 1841 led to Sir Hugh Gough's attack on Chinhai. On all these occurrences the lecture touches, more or less fully; but the events of the English war, the capture of Ningpo by the rebels in December 1861, and their expulsion by Captain Dew in the following May, seem to be reserved for another occasion. It is true these events have already found chroniclers, in print; but ample material exists for a connected summary, which could not be accused of bald repetition. The fact of appealing to an audience familiar with the localities in point—some, even, familiar with the events themselves, would enable the lecturer to introduce details that would be uninteresting and unintelligiable to readers at a distance. The determined resistance which the Chinese were able to offer us at Chinhai, is more easily appreciated by one who has seen the rugged hill which that citadel crowns; and the singular coincidence of an English force landing to attack Tzé-kee in October 1862, at the same spot where Sir Hugh Gough had landed for a similar purpose exactly nineteen years before, strikes with more force on the ears of men who have shot pheasants along the line of march. It is unnecessary to say how rich in anecdote would be a sketch of the Taeping invasion, occupation, and expulsion from the district; nor how suggestive of comment are the circumstances attending the latter event, now that we are able to review it more calmly. In the excitement of the moment, foreign residents attributed solely to this interference, the ebb of that wave of prosperity which had carried them to a pinnacle of fortune, only to strand them again by its recoil. But we may now doubt whether there, as well as at Shanghai, the prostration was not a natural result of fever; whether re-action was not a necessary consequence of the unnatural impulse given to trade by the sudden advent of the Taepings. The sweepings of a province were offered for sale, at prices which could remunerate only those who had collected them by plunder; food and munitions of war were bought at rates which could only be afforded by men who had acquired wealth by the same rapid means. Even without the sudden check caused by Captain Dew's attack, this state of things must have come to an end, by the exhaustion of these ill-acquired stores. New silk was not being produced to replace that sold, nor was more money being earned to supply the place of that squandered. The political morality of the proceeding which toppled the fabric of Ningpo's sudden prosperity so suddenly to the ground, is another question, which will no doubt furnish those who were present at the time, and intimately cognisant of the circumstances, with much food for discussion.

PIRACY.

While Hongkong and its neighbourhood have, during the last few years, been infested with pirates, at the mouth of the Yangtze there has been entire immunity from them. We have had the strongest reason for congratulation at the safety of the neighbouring waters, until we have come to regard piracy in this part of China as a defunct institution. We have been startled and shocked, from time to time, by intelligence of barbarous atrocities committed in the South, both on foreigners and Chinese; we have seen the most convincing evidence that the harbour of Hongkong was the rendezvous of numbers of heavily armed pirate junks which watched the opportunity to creep out and attack ships and native craft, accompanying their deeds of outrage with all the accessories of blood thirstiness and ferocity; but during all this we have been so completely free from such dangers, that we might seem to have been living in an entirely different part of the world. For years piracy has been with us virtually extinct, but of late there have been several indications, that an attempt was being made to revive it in a mild form. Suspicious-looking junks have been seen hovering about the mouth of the Yangtsze; and we recorded a case, the other day, of the boat which went down to recover the anchors of the *White Adder*, having been pursued from the spot by three junks and fired upon.

One of the most notable features in the Chinese character is the persistency with which they pursue the objects they have in view. They slumber not, neither do they sleep. Every occasion of relaxed discipline or diminished watchfulness is taken advantage of; so that precautions against an evil, to all intents and purposes extinct, can never be abandoned with safety. The keen eye of the Chinaman is ever on the watch to appropriate an advantage, and we presume the entrance to the Yangtsze is looked upon as a place where some quiet piratical business might be done. We scarcely anticipate much trouble from pirates so far north, but it is impossible to say what may be attempted. It at least behoves us to see that our feeling of perfect security is not too much indulged, and it can scarcely be advisable to allow even the slightest sign of a revival of piracy to pass unnoticed. We know that it has been quite a historical institution amongst the Chinese, that every village on the coast has been engaged in it, and that the Mandarins themselves, especially during the last two centuries while China has been in a declining state, have not disdained to share in the spoil of their plundered subjects. Piracy has in great measure ceased to exist, because it is now too hazardous an occupation. The prospect of gain is not so tempting as formerly, and in consequence of frequent and rapid communication along the coast, the chances of detection are materially increased. But there is no change in the views of the Chinese themselves; force and not civilization has broken down the piratical system, and the moment that it can be reverted to with profit and comparative impunity, the Chinese on the coast will be only too glad to resume what is, to them, an honourable calling.

The suppression of piracy and the maintenance of an efficient fleet of cruisers belong to the long catalogue of the neglected duties of the Chinese Government. Nearly everything that has been done in this direction has been by foreign fleets, and principally by the British. It is doubtful whether the Chinese have ever looked upon the protection of trade on their coasts as a national responsibility; perhaps, under the regime of the slow and clumsy junks, it was an impossibility to guard it effectually. As to protecting their coasts in the interests of foreigners, it is not likely that such an idea ever occurred to them. Bent upon living by themselves and always treating with profound indifference our pretensions to superiority, they would have been inclined to renounce any such responsibility, if it ever existed, in order to mark their sense of displeasure at an intrusion, to which they have always been opposed. But from the Treaty responsibilities, which they have undertaken, they cannot draw back; and it remains for the representatives of foreign governments to insist upon effective protection of the coasts. The piratical spirit is scotched not killed, and nothing but a continuous display of the means of suppression will keep it completely in abeyance.

RETRENCHMENT.

Amid the numerous changes that are taking place in China, a desire for retrenchment in every possible way is one of the most conspicuous. The lordly openhanded foreigner who squandered his money with a majestic indifference to the future, and who delighted in the lofty air and utter disregard of pecuniary considerations of a millionaire, is a denizen of the past. The old resident may still be seen perambulating the Bund, brimful of stories of former extravagance, but he is not the man of the golden age of the China trade. He can, now, only too easily calculate his fortune whether a surplus or a deficit. He is stripped of all the delightful uncertainty of having ample money at his command; he is probably smarting under the consequences of an income almost too narrow for comfort; and the old times of his earlier days seem to go back to the antiquity of the Greeks and Romans. His lot is now cast on evil days; the untold wealth has dwindled down into, in many cases, embarrassments, and absurd extravagance has sunk gradually down into laudable, if compulsory, economy. Many of the historical houses of China have succumbed to combined mismanagement and misfortune, and merchant princes for whom the China trade was once proudly proverbial, are a species almost as completely extinct as the mastodon. For these changes there is no remedy, they form the links of a single chain terminating in economy. The steam engine and free trade have at length invaded the paradise of the lotos-eaters, and the charmed life has been suddenly snapt asunder.

> "The Gods are hard to reconcile:
> 'Tis hard to settle order once again.
> There is confusion worse than death,
> Trouble on trouble, pain on pain,
> Long labour unto aged breath,
> Sore task to hearts worn out with many wars,
> And eyes grown dim with gazing on the pilot-stars."

It is possible, however, to accept our position, and submit to the circumstances in which we find ourselves. The failure of so many large houses of late years has demonstrated the precarious nature of the trade; but besides showing us this fact with unmistakable certainty, the fall of these houses has also proved that extravagance cannot be permanently maintained. Amongst their misfortunes they have left fewer large houses to uphold an example of luxury, and the sooner that the question of expenditure is fairly grappled with, so as to place living on a reasonable and lasting basis, the better will it be for all concerned. Clerks here are much the same as clerks in London, and all things considered they cannot afford to be much more extravagant. With the exception of a few fortunate or favoured individuals, they have nothing more than their salaries to look to; and if salaries are in most cases higher than those in London, there is much more to be done with them. There are few on whom the climate has not a more or less injurious effect. It is absolutely necessary that, after a lengthened residence in China, foreigners should go home for a year or two to recruit their strength, and this can only be done at considerable expense. Then, during their stay here, they must every now and then go somewhere for change of air; and except to Ningpo, travelling is a very expensive necessary for the purses of clerks. Considering the advantages that those who come to the East must abandon, and the disadvantages of climate, semi-civilization, probable ill health, expensive travelling, and certain exhaustion to a more or less extent, to which they must submit, we do not consider that they are at all too highly paid. But in the general mode of living we think there is room for retrenchment. Heads of houses are naturally, and in times like these rightly, anxious to diminish expenses as much as possible. The important question is how to attain rigid economy without injuring the pecuniary position of those who are entirely dependent on their salaries. We are certain that heads of houses continue to entertain feelings of personal interest in the well-being of those under them, and that they would be unwilling to damage their already not too brilliant prospects. But in every measure that has for its object the repression of extravagance or waste, clerks have themselves the deepest interest. Retrenchment must take effect, and if it is confined to lopping off some of the luxuries that have been hitherto in vogue, it will not leave them really any worse off than before. We are firmly convinced that the cost of living could be greatly reduced if they would give up the idea of rivalling their superiors; and in this manner, retrenchment would be effected without any need for interfering with salaries at all.

TIENTSIN.

On the evening of the 14th March, the Yamuns reported that the rebels were at Heenheen, 320 *le* from Tientsin, and that they had been driven there after several severe actions with Ting-paou-chin. The Chinese merchants however mention the rebels as being nearer at Jin-kew-heen, 240 *le* from Tientsin. On the 17th March I had a long conversation with a Chinese merchant who had arrived from Hokeenfoo, the previous day. He had been staying with a mandarin on the staff of Tingpaou-chin. He reports that Li-hung-chang the generalissimo (*Kinchae Tachin*) in the north, and I thing known to your southern readers as "Li-footai," was expected from the south part of Chihle at Hokeenfoo on the 14th March, with the bulk of the forces under his immediate command; after which it was supposed the rebels would be attacked on all sides without many days' delay; that the Emperor had directed Ting-paou-chin, (Governor of Shantung,) to proceed to Tihchow a border city of Shantung, to prevent the rebels going into Shantung; that the rebels, on the day he left Hokeenfoo, were completely surrounded by Imperial forces; that almost daily fighting was going on; that what with want of food and daily losses by fighting, the rebels could not hold out against the Imperialists many days longer. This man numbered Li-hung-chang's army (the forces under his flag) at over 100,000 fighting men. He says that Tso-tsung-tang has a very large force under his direct command all placed on the frontiers of Shansi. He placed the chief rebel force at Po-ye and Se-heen and said they numbered 60,000 men. These places are about 360 *le* from Tientsin. Having been living amongst the Imperialists with the chief of the Commissariat for nearly six weeks, this man was strongly tinged with Imperialist views of the rebels.

On the 21st March, I saw an Imperial edict dated 16th March. It stated "that despatches had been received from Kwan-wân Governor General of Chihle, Ting-paou-chin Governor of Shantung, Tso-tsung-tang Governor General of Shensi and Kansuh, and Li-hung-chang Governor General of Hookwang," all in command of large armies in the province of Chihle, acting against the rebels or supposed to be doing so,—to the effect that, from the 3rd March to the 11th March, fighting had been going between the Imperialist forces and the Neenfei rebels at Heen-heen, Shin-chow, Tung-yang-tow, Kechow, Po-ye-heen, Auping-heen, and Yaou-yang, from which latter place on the evening of the 11th March, the rebels had gone off in a northerly direction, (I may mention that all these districts lie about the centre of Chihle province); that hundreds and on some "occasions, thousands had been slaughtered and on one occasion several hundred prisoners had been captured; that thousands of mules and horses had been captured besides large quantities of arms." Considering the failure of last year's crops, I am quite puzzled to know how the rebels find food to exist upon in the districts in which they have been cantoned for over six or seven weeks, as we might reasonably think the food which existed there previous to their appearance must have been long ago eaten up. I imagine they must have the routes open to Honan province, and get supplies from that direction. The rebels still continue to hold their ground in the centre of the province; but whether it is with their own free will they remain there, or whether they are hemmed in by Imperial forces, I cannot state with certainty. As far as I can find out, the direct route from Tientsin to Shanse is still occupied by rebels, and the Shanse traders cannot travel direct to this from Tacyuenfoo. I have heard it stated that the rebels only wait the appearance here, and en route for Peking, of the imperial rice, brought here by the Shanghai and Ningpo junks, to move on Tientsin and Peking, where they expect to get food to live on from the rice in question. I am however of impression that the present rebel force is not strong enough to break through the

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Imperial armies stationed north of them; and hence that they will not be able to get to the rice. For some time past I have heard nothing of the movements of the Hwny Hwuy (Mahomedan) rebels in Shense, and which we were led to suppose would press on Shanse in the spring, while the Nienfei were occupying the attention of the Imperial forces in Chihli.

We understand that his Excellency Sir Rutherford Alcock has requested Admiral Keppel to send an additional gun-boat to Tientsin, as speedily as possible. We are led to expect that the French, Russian, and American naval commanders-in-chief will also send gun-boats here immediately, with the view of giving protection to and watching over their respective national interests at this port. The only vessel of war at present at Tientsin, protecting the lives of foreign residents and their properties, and in position for keeping open the communication, is H. B. M. gun-boat *Dove*, Lieut. Dunlop. Her Britannic Majesty can, with just reason, expect that other foreign governments shall contribute their quota of naval protection to the residents at Tientsin, by each stationing a small vessel of war in the port, while Tientsin may be attacked and occupied by rebels.

Mr. Dick, Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin during the last twenty months, left this port two days back in the steamer Fusiyama for Foochow, to which port he had been appointed Commissioner of Customs. While Mr. Dick was in charge of the Customs at this port, he did much to simplify and facilitate the transaction of business. He left this port respected by every one, and carried away with him their best wishes. He is a man of whom the Customs service have reason to be proud. The steamer Manchu, Capt. Clark, is the only merchant steamer in port, and she leaves here at 10 A.M., to-morrow.

*

22nd March, 1868.

NINGPO.

The first of a series of lectures in connection with the Reading Room and Book Club, was delivered on the evening of the 24th inst. by Dr. MacCartee, the subject being the History and Topography of Ningpo. The chair was taken by W. Fittock, Esq., H. B. M. Consul.

The CHAIRMAN, in introducing Dr. Mac Cartee to the audience, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—Upon being asked to take the chair this evening, I accepted the invitation with very great pleasure, because I consider the occasion one of much interest. Ningpo, unfortunately, although one of the old ports, is lamentably behind its neighbours in its resources for affording public entertainments. This is no doubt a matter of regret, but I think and I feel sure you will agree with me, that the present movement is one upon which we may congratulate ourselves. A short time ago, a number of the residents decided upon the project of establishing a Reading Room or Book Club, and it has subsequently occurred to them that it would be an agreeable interlude to themselves and their fellow residents, if they could organise a series of lectures and readings; and the occasion for which we are now met together is the inauguration of this project. By the programme which has been handed to me, I see that a number of gentlemen have already volunteered to afford their services in forwarding the object in view, and no doubt many others will readily do so hereafter, so that there is every prospect of a successful result. Dr. Mac Cartee has kindly consented to afford us this evening the pleasure of communicating to us some of his researches into the history and topography of our own place of residence; and from the talented Doctor's well-earned reputation, which is far from local, we shall no doubt hear from him what will greatly interest us. I will not, therefore, detain you any longer by wasting your valuable time, as I feel sure you already join with me in wishing the enterprise every success, and in tendering the gentleman to whom we are indebted for it our very hearty thanks.

Dr. MACCARTEE introduced the History and Topography of Ningpo to his hearers by a sketch of the Geographical and Political Divisions of the Chinese Empire, which he pointed out were of comparatively recent origin. Yang-chow the S. E. province of the 9 provinces of Yu, comprised the present sites of Shanghai, Ningpo, Hangchow, Huchow, the Poyang and Taihu Lakes and, in short, a large part of the modern provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kiangsi and Fukien. From the geographical and political divisions of the Empire in the times of Yü, the lecturer passed by a natural transition to that monarch's tomb at Kue-ki near the city of Shao Hing, a copy of the inscription from which he exhibited to the audience. He expressed some doubts as to the possibility of any inscription being able to survive exposure to the elements for 4,000 years, but remarked that Bunsen believed it genuine, and that it was at all events of great interest, as affording a specimen of the tadpole character, formerly in use in China, and in which indeed, the classics were originally written. In the time of the warring states (B.C. 519.) Ningpo, Shaoking and the surrounding country, the greater part indeed of the province of Chekiang, was known by the names Wu and Yue, two small states or petty kingdoms, and the spot now occupied by Ningpo foo was then called Kiu-chang 句章 The name Yung, still applied to the river of Ningpo was first mentioned under the Chow dynasty B. C. 1121-1225.

Under the Han dynasty (B. C. 202 A.D. 77.) Ningpo and the surrounding region was but sparsely peopled, and played a subordinate part. Under the Tang dynasty and about A.D. 713, the foundations of the walls of the present city of Ningpo were laid, about 16 li east of the river and on the site of the present village of S'Kong. The department then went by the name of Sz-ming-chow from the Sz-ming Shan or "Four Bright Hills" on the borders of Ningpo and Shaoking. Ningpo literary men still style themselves natives of S'ming. About the time of building the city, the name Yiu was first applied to the district. About A.D. 801, the city was removed and its walls erected on their present site. Tai Tsu Emperor of the Hou Liang A. D. 907, appointed Tsien Lin Governor of the region of Wu Yue. Tsieu Lin established his capital at Hangchow and during the subsequent commotions declared himself independent, transmitting his sceptre to his descendants for several generations.

The lecturer then gave an account of the bore or eagre of Hangchow bay, and narrated Tsien's efforts to stop the advancing tide with his bow and arrows; the erection of a dyke which bore his name, and the subsequent naming of the Hangchow river from the dyke. After giving some interesting romantic episodes in the history of Hangchow and its neighbourhoods under successive sovereigns and dynasties, the lecturer remarked that the present name Ningpo 'peaceful wave' was adopted under the Ming dynasty in A.D. 1382.

The lecturer next pointed out the places and temples in the locality of Ningpo worthy of visit, whether from historical association, beautiful scenery, or for their reputation as a sanatory retreat during the summer. The localities of interest in or about the city were next dwelt upon, among which the Bridge of Boats (A.D. 823.) the Tower A.D. 949 (in which Major Anstruther and others were confined during the 1st war,) the two lakes, the Mahomotan Mosque and the Flower Gardens came in for a fair share of description. The Confucian temples, the Ching Wang Meao, and the Fokien Joss House were next remarked upon; then the confectioners and the furniture shops were mentioned; and the Lecturer proceeded to draw attention to a fact by no means generally known; i. e. that there are in Ningpo iron foundries where works of considerable magnitude are completed. In the brass foundries, the Lecturer pointed out, were to be seen bellows of a peculiar shape and construction, exhibiting a remarkable similarity to the bellows represented in the Hieroglyphics of Egyptian art. The filagree work of the silversmiths was next enlarged upon, and it was suggested that a very interesting paper might be written upon the Chinese method of dissolving gold and silver without the assistance of acids.

Hot baths upon the Turkish principle, the manufacture of sugar candy, the ingenious wire saw of the wood carvers, the potteries and brick kilns, the mode of tanning leather, and the manufacture of isinglass, all were mentioned by the Lecturer and many interesting details were given respecting each.

In dwelling upon the Zoology and botany of Ningpo, the Lecturer mentioned the enormous tortoises which are sometimes found in the river, some of them over three feet across. A sketch of foreign intercourse with Ningpo, the visits of the Portuguese in 1522, their expulsion in 1545, the establishment of the English Factory at Chusan in 1700-1702, the heavy import duties on British goods, the establishment of the Factory at Ningpo in 1735—and the imprisonment of Mr. Flint were next related.

The trade with Manila which was formerly so extensive, as well as that with Japan and Siam, was next touched upon. Some account was given of the notes on Ningpo by Mr. Milne and Dr. Macgowan, and an interesting sketch was given of Robert Thom, the 1st Consul appointed to Ningpo by England, or indeed any nation. A notice of the character of the people of Ningpo, and a mention of the caste called 'Do-bi' ('to-min' or lazy people) a description of their peculiar dress and habits, a notice of the theories respecting their origin, the species of slavery which characterises their condition, concluded the lecture; in the summing up of which Dr. MacCartee remarked, that it was intended to be suggestive rather than exhaustive, provocative of essays and lectures from others rather than an ambitious attempt to say all that could be said; and while wishing every prosperity to the Society which had been inaugurated on the present occasion, he could but hope that a study of the subjects and points of interest to which he had called attention might be found practicable, and carried to a successful conclusion.

The CHAIRMAN in proposing a vote of thanks to the Lecturer, expressed the pleasure he had experienced in listening to Dr. MacCartee's able and interesting address, and congratulated the Society, both upon the large audience present and upon the successful inauguration of what he trusted would prove a successful institution. As he understood that Mr. Bowra had taken great interest in the Society and had been instrumental in its formation, he thought he could not do better than call upon that gentleman to state the prospects and programme of the institution.

Mr. BOWRA remarked that the honour of being the founder of the Society did not, by any means, belong to him. He was but a member of a committee, to which whatever thanks were due should be attributed. For information as to the programme of the Society, he would refer the Chairman to the Secretary, Mr. Murray.

Mr. MURRAY then laid the prospects of the Society before the meeting, and read a programme of 12 Lectures, Readings etc., by different gentlemen in Ningpo, which have been arranged to take place once a fortnight during the ensuing months.

REVISION OF THE TREATY.

The following memorial has been addressed to the Governor of Hongkong, in reply to that drawn up by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co, some months ago, on the approaching revision of the treaty.

May it please your Excellency,

It is somewhat difficult to divine why Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. have stepped out from among their compeers in mercantile pursuits, and separately addressed your Excellency in reference to the revisal of the Tientsin Treaty. One would have thought that the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, composed of gentlemen who, like themselves, have interests more or less all over China, would have been happy to have received and embodied any valid suggestions which that firm might have seen fit to propose. But the motive matters little, suffice it to say that, in adopting the course they have pursued, they have challenged public attention in a very special manner; and it would have been well had their wisdom been commensurate to their boldness; but, unfortunately, in the treatment of one topic they have not only spoken inadvisedly, but affixed a stigma upon their firm, which shall remain for ever, or until they themselves or succeeding partners publicly repudiate the sentiments. I refer to the clause regarding Opium, in their letter to your Excellency, of date 28th November last.

After asking that the Chinese Government be prevailed upon to allow the removal of the restrictions imposed upon opium, they say—"We enter upon this subject with none of the delicacy or hesitation which, out of deference to the preconceived ideas of many well-meaning people, we should have experienced eight years ago. During these eight years the trade in opium has been ventilated, and all fallacies and fables have been cleared away. The horrible pictures formerly drawn of the evil to result to the population of China, from the comparatively unrestrained importation of this drug, are well nigh forgotten, or mentioned only to raise a smile at their absurdity, for since 1860 it has been rendered abundantly clear that the use of opium is not a curse, but a comfort and benefit to the hard-working Chinese. As well say that malt is a curse to the English labourer, or tobacco one to the world at large! Misuse is one thing, use another. If to a few the opium pipe has proved a fatal snare, to many scores of thousands on the other hand, has it been productive of healthful sustentation and enjoyment. Were we not well assured that these statements are true we should not press this matter as we are now doing, but after the evidence of the past we feel justified in claiming that those who deal in opium shall be permitted to supply the inland Chinese with the drug, as freely as are the dwellers at the ports." It is perfectly impossible for me to express my amazement at the self-complacency, superciliousness, rashness and ignorance combined in these sentences. The paragraph is unique. Setting out with an air of advanced intelligence, the first sentence contains a most contemptuous and ungentlemanly reflection upon a class comprising some of the ablest men in and out of China; the second sentence begins with a misstatement of facts and concludes by gibbeting Officers of the Government, Members of Parliament, Physicians of high note and Ministers of the Gospel as fools or false; the third sentence gives us an insight into the method in which Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., contemplate the opprobrium and misery of a great nation, and the way in which they meet heart rending facts, viz., "smiling at their absurdity," and then go on to place themselves in the unenviable position of those who call evil good: the fourth sentence consists of a rare specimen of *ignoratio elenchi* which I am sure Mr. Mills will hail for a new edition of his book on logic; the fifth is a truism; in the sixth, honest misgivings having arisen, they are forced down by a yet more astounding assertion; the seventh contains a solemn asseveration of their assurance of the truth of what they say, in case your Excellency should be taken aback at the new revelation they make, and the whole concludes by a prayer that they may get increased facilities for doing yet more mischief to a prostrate and helpless people. The whole thing appears to me another melancholy instance of the ascendency of interest over the mental vision and the moral sense.

One bright beam gleams through this painful exhibition:—as far as I know Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. stand alone in propounding these views, and I take this to be a good augury that other merchants have refused to acquiesce in the extraordinary claims and opinions put forth by that firm.

But it is time to depart from this line of remark, in which I should have been ashamed to indulge, were it not that the tone and language so unjustifiable, tempt severe criticism. With your Excellency's permission I shall now proceed to notice some of the statements they make. In one place they intimate to you that "during these eight" years the traffic in Opium has been ventilated and all fallacies and fables have been cleared away; and again tautologically as their manner is, they say that "since 1860 it has been rendered abundantly clear that the use of opium is not a curse, but a comfort and benefit" to the hardworking Chinese." In reference to this, allow me to say that my acquaintance with China dates several years anterior to 1860, that I have not been an inattentive observer of this country, although I have never before written on the subject, and that I have never seen any evidence which would lead me in the least degree to suppose that the subject had been set at rest in favor of opium. Moreover I have made enquiries on the subject lest any testimony of importance should have escaped my notice, and I can find nothing to justify such assertions. As it is therefore a matter involving very serious issues, it would be well if your Excellency would call upon Messrs. Jardine. Matheson & Co. to point out the grounds on which they found their statements.* One Medical man in his Hospital Reports has alluded to the subject in an apologetic strain, affirming what we all know, that Opium was good for certain chronic diseases, that smoking Opium was less injurious to the system than taking it in other forms, and then in a general way saying that the use of Opium in this form was productive of great good, in tic douloreux, tetanus, Spasms etc., etc.* And there may have been other gentlemen of that profession who may also have spoken or written in some such manner. Again I have heard Merchants affirming that they have known men who have used Opium for years without much apparent detriment, and I have found the subject "pooh-poohed" in public prints and in private mercantile circles, but I have never seen any honest effort made to cancel the facts or refute the arguments of the other party. People at home are apt to attach far too much value to such testimony as the foregoing. They say, here are medical men on the spot and merchants mingling every day with the people, who affirm that it is comparatively innocuous. Accordingly allow me, before proceeding further, to make a few remarks upon this point. The line of demarcation between foreigners in China and the natives, is so strongly drawn that many of the former know little or nothing of the latter, except what relates to their outward circumstances. They live in the Foreign settlements and when they enter the native city keep the main streets, avoiding, as they would the plague, the back streets and lanes where Opium is chiefly consumed, they make shooting excursions into the

* See Shanghai Hospital Report 1864.

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country, but on these occasions keep to the fields or banks of rivers and canals; they have little or no intercourse with any natives except their own Compradores and servants, and almost never have the privilege of entering a respectable Chinese dwelling. And this also holds true of the medical profession. There are some noble exceptions which I could mention, but such is the rule. They seldom quit the limits of their practice: those among them, who give a portion of their time to Chinese patients, of course know more of the natives than others: but I submit even their evidence must be received with great discrimination. One of the great evils of opium lies beyond the insight of the doctor and outside the patient: the physician may discover the number of years during which the patient has used the drug, he may ascertain correctly the condition of the patient's body and draw his own conclusions, but these things do not reveal a tithe of the misery the man may have wrought to himself, his family, and friends.

It seems superfluous to point out these things to your Excellency, and equally so to proceed to adduce evidence with which you, doubtless, are more or less acquainted, and were it not for other circumstances, I should not think it worth while to draw your Excellency's attention to the matter. But first of all these assertions coming from such a quarter must be met: secondly a new generation of foreigners has come to China to whom the question is comparatively new: thirdly we have seen the effects of legalizing the trade: fourthly—in view of the revisal of the Treaty, when everything relating to our intercourse with the Chinese is being so thoroughly canvassed, it is well that this question be again investigated; and finally we have new evidence of the evil effects of the drug, drawn from the interior of the empire. At the same time I have no intention of entering fully on the subject; those wishing further information may consult the various publications which have appeared, such as "*Statement of Facts relating to the* British Opium Trade and Revenue" Andrew Elliot, Edinburgh: The Opium Trade in China by an eyewitness, Heaton & Son London: Parliamentary "Returns relating to the Trade in India and China from 1814 to 1858" etc., etc., etc., or what is far better, visit some of the opium shops which may be found at the various ports and make enquiries for themselves. I shall confine myself to a selection from the most competent authorities and the detail of a few facts which have come under my observation.

I.—*Evidence laid before the House of Commons.*

If your Excellency will consult the evidence laid before a special Committee of the House of Commons, you will find sufficient to convince you of the pernicious consequences of the traffic. Having heard the most competent testimony from all quarters, they give it as they judgement that "the demoralizing results of the opium trade were incontestable and inseparable from its existence;" and as it has gone on increasing year by year over a yet more extended area, what would that impartial tribunal say now?

II.—*Medical Testimony.*

Under this head I might present your Excellency with Extracts from the various Hospital Reports in different parts of this Empire, but I content myself with laying before you the mature opinions of one who has spent a longer time in China and seen more of the Chinese—except perhaps than Dr. Hobson whose testimony is even more emphatic—than any other medical man, and who has also the merit, that no one who knew him will charge him with possessing any animus against the Merchants. I refer to Dr. Lockhart who was first in Batavia, then in Shanghai and latterly in Pekin. He says in his Book "the Medical Missionary in China" 1861 p. p. 389-390* "When a smoker first commences the use of Opium as has been noticed above, it is a pleasant and refreshing stimulant: an artificial vigour and tone are given to the system, followed by a corresponding relaxation and listlessness; after which an effort is made to remove the latter by a return to the pipe. This stage in the smoker's progress may be prolonged for some years without the health being interfered with; but he soon becomes a victim to the habit thus formed, which cannot easily be shaken off: the strength however is not impaired and business can be attended to as usual, indeed the stimulus of the drug enables him to enter with vivacity upon any pursuit in which he may be engaged. At this time a little decision would enable him to throw off the habit; but this is seldom called for and the smoker continues to use his pipe, thus accustoming himself more and more to dependence on his much loved indulgence. By and by retribution comes: he cannot live comfortably without the stimulant; all the pleasure has gone, but he must obtain relief, from the pain of body and dissipation of mind which follow the absence of the drug, at any cost; the quantity of the drug called for being, from time to time, greater and its use more frequent." In this connection I am happy to be able to adduce the testimony of Sir B. C. Brodie and many of the most illustrious of the faculty in London. It is as follows:—"However valuable opium may be when employed as an article of medicine, it is impossible for any one who is acquainted with the subject to doubt that the habitual use of it is productive of the most pernicious consequences, destroying the healthy action of the digestive organs, weakening the powers of the mind as well as the body and rendering the individual, who indulges himself in it, a worse than useless member of Society. I cannot but regard those who promote the use of Opium as an article of luxury, as inflicting a most serious injury on the human race." Signed, B. C. Brodie. This testimonial derives additional force from the fact that the above, his own wording—was substituted by that distinguished physiologist in lieu of one less emphatic which was presented for his approval.* The other medical authorities who signed the paper are as follows. Dr. R. Bright F. R. S., Dr. P. Latham, Dr. Chambers F. R. S., Mr. R. Liston, F. R. S., Dr. Ferguson, F, R. S., Sir C. Locock Bart. Sir J. Forbes, F. R. S., Dr. McLeod, Dr. Glendinning F. R. S., Mr. J. C. Moore, Dr. Gregory, Dr. Paris F. R. S., Sir H. Halford Bart. F. R. S., Dr. A. T. Thompson, Dr. Hodgkin F. R. S., Mr. F. Tyrrell, Mr. Cæsar Hawkins F. R. S.. Dr. B. Travers, F. R. S., Sir H. Holland Bart. F. R. S., Dr. Thos. Walton F. R. S., Mr. Aston Key; Mr. Anthony White, Mr. James Johnston, Dr. J. C. B. Williams F. R. S.

III.—*Evidences of Christian Missionaries.*

Though some may affect to despise evidence from this quarter, yet wise men cannot but deem it invaluable. These gentlemen mingle with the people, speak their language and have opportunities of observing all that goes on among them; they can not only judge of its effects on smokers themselves, but can also speak of numerous collateral evils which the smoker inflicts on his family and society: and their verdict is unanimous. An opportunity may occur, in course of this letter, of bringing forward a portion of their evidence; meanwhile let the testimony of one of the ablest among them suffice—one who spent more than 40 years among the Chinese—viz. the Rev. W. A. Medhurst D. D. who says "those who have not seen the effects of opium smoking in the Eastern world, can hardly form any conception of its injurious results on the health, energies, and lives of those who indulge in it. The debilitating of the constitution and the shortening of life, are sure to follow in a few years after the practice has been commenced. The dealers in opium are little aware how much harm they are the instruments of doing, by carrying on this demoralizing and destructive traffic; but the difference between the increase of the Chinese people before and after the introduction of opium, ought to open their eyes and lead them to ask themselves whether they are not accountable for the diseases and deaths of all those who have suffered by its introduction. And if it be true that the Chinese increased at the rate of three per cent per annum before the commencement of the traffic and at the rate of one per cent per annum since, it would be well for them to consider whether the deficiency is not to be attributed in some degree to opium, and the guilt to be laid at the door of those who are instrumental in introducing it." Again, near the close of his life, being called upon by Her Majesty's Government to supply information on this subject, we find the following statement—"as to the moral evils arising from the indulgence in opium they are very patent. It blunts the moral sense, causes good men to wane in virtue, and makes bad men worse * * .* Not only is the moral sense weakened in opium smokers, but the habits they have acquired naturally and necessarily lead them into associations where they are directly tempted to the most profligate vices. A man accustomed to the use of the drug therefore soon becomes worse in other respects; and having commenced the downward career, every step in the rake's progress is more and more deteriorating. Opium smoking is thus the parent of numerous evils which are not originally chargeable upon it. When unable to procure the drug by honest means, such is the craving for it among its slaves, that fraud, peculation, and theft are resorted to in order to obtain it; insomuch that the Chinese themselves are in the habit of withdrawing their confidence from those addicted to the vile habit, unless they have other methods of tying them down to honesty."—(Parliamentary Papers 1858.)

IV.—*Testimony of the Chinese.*

Every person knows his own affairs best, and I think the testimony of the rulers and people of this country deserves the most serious consideration, on the part of those desirous to arrive at the truth on this matter. First then let me place before you the opinions of Tau Kwang, His late Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, and I give it only as a sample of their invariable testimony in reference to the drug. He declared that "the injury done by the influx of opium and by the increase of those who inhale it is nearly equal to a conflagration, and the waste of property and the hurt done to human beings is every day greater than the preceding." Another most intelligent Chinaman affirms that "men at first merely strive to follow the fashion of the day, but in the sequel the poison takes effect, the habit becomes fixed, the sleeping smokers are like corpses—lean and haggard as demons. Such are the injuries it does to life. It throws whole families into ruin, dissipates every kind of property, and destroys man himself. There cannot be a greater evil than this. In comparison with arsenic I pronounce it tenfold the greater poison; for those who smoke the drug are injured in many ways, 1st. It exhausts the animal spirits, hence the youth who smoke will shorten their days; and those in middle age who smoke will hasten the termination of their years." 2nd.—It impedes the regular performance of business. 3rd.—It wastes the flesh and blood. Flesh is gradually worn away and consumed from the robust who smoke, and their skin hangs down like bags. The faces of the weak who smoke are black and cadaverous, and their bones are naked as billets of wood. 4th.—It dissipates every kind of property. 5th.—It renders the person ill favoured. Mucus flows from their nostrils and tears from their eyes. Their very bodies are putrid and rotten. 6th.—It promotes obscenity. 7th.—It discovers secrets. 8th.—It violates laws. 9th.—It attacks the vitals. 10th.—It destroys life. When he has pawned every thing in his possession, he will pawn his wife and sell his daughter. Such are the inevitable consequences." A Chinese gentleman—a native of Shantung—has favored me with the following remarks. "1st—It affects the population: those who use it in any quantity—for instance 3 mace or 4 mace per day, whether male or female, after three years lose the power *liberos procreare.* 2nd—It undermines the life: If persons use it to any extent, unless they have plenty of money to obtain good animal food, they speedily die. 3rd—It renders those who smoke it obnoxious to epidemics, as cholera or fever, from which they almost never recover. 4th—Smoking opium may give people additional animation for a time, but it is just like a blast of air into a fire,—it causes the fuel to blaze forth but only to consume the material the faster, and it sinks the lower. 5th—It seduces men to utter dependence upon its stimulus:—unless they take their dose, their eyes water, their body shakes and they are unfit for aught."

Testimony of those who use the Drug.

Smokers who have used the pipe any length of time almost, if not invariably, lament the practice. In my intercourse with the Chinese at the port, but more especially in my journies, they come in great numbers and ask if foreigners have not a means of cure. They say that they have no remedy and that they are helpless, and feel just as if they were the powerless captives of some avenging demon whose daily craving must be satisfied. Dr. Dudgeon, in his hospital report for 1864, gives a letter from an opium-smoker who applied for a cure. He begins thus: "The evils of opium are great; those who take it lose their property, waste their time, destroy their morals and injure their reputation; those who have ability become dull and stupid; their strength and vigour change into weakness and frailty; they fall into a lower stage and sink into the rank of demons. All the bamboos growing on the Southern mountains would be insufficient to describe the evils of opium. It would take all the water of the North Sea to wash away the stains of opium from the heart," etc., etc. This reminds us of the confession of Coleridge, and shows that opium, though taken in a different form, produces the same results. He says: "I used to think the text in St. James 'that he who offended in one point offends in all' very harsh; but now I feel the awful, the tremendous truth of it. In the one crime of opium, what crimes have I not made myself guilty of; ingratitude to my maker; to my benefactors injustice; and unnatural cruelty to my poor children; self-contempt for my repeated promise-breach, nay, too often, actual falsehood. After my death I earnestly entreat that a full and unqualified narration of my wretchedness and of the guilty cause may be made public that, at least, some little good may be effected by the dreadful example."

The observation of the Writer.

My own observation—on a somewhat extended scale—goes towards the corroboration of the preceding statements. The only qualification I would make is—the obvious one—that it does not affect all men alike. Those who live much in the open air, and rich people who can afford to live well on animal food, can smoke it longer with comparative impunity. Again, compradores and servants who are obliged to be always on the alert, and whose occupation precludes them from lengthened and regular indulgence, also suffer less; but were their foreign employers or masters to follow them to their haunts at night, or visit them early in the morning, they would soon discover the odious surroundings and consequences of the drug. Your memorialists say that the use of opium "is not a curse but a comfort and a benefit to the hard-working Chinese." I know not to whom they refer. If they allude to coolies and chair-bearers, and out-door handicraftsmen, I have to remark that these come to some extent under the ameliorating condition above specified. But waiving this I ask, how do Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. know that it is a benefit to the working man? Do they ever visit such men in their homes and investigate the matter there? Without this, I venture to say they are not in a position to judge. They may have observed hard-working men under its stimulus going on merrily with their duties, and they may have known persons do so for three or four years, or even more; but I am afraid few can point to many instances of such men remaining at their post and giving satisfaction for any length of time. At all events I can speak for myself:—Sometime ago I had occasion to employ carpenters; the cleverest man among them was an opium-smoker in a moderate degree; I warned him of the evil, and when the work was finished they all went away. A few months afterwards I again required their services; the opium-smoker did not appear. I asked where he was, and was informed that he was not fit for honest labour, and had gone home. Shortly after this he came to our house in rags and a most miserable object, begging a little money. Having given him something, I remonstrated with him. He admitted the evil, but said there was no cure; he went away, and the next time I saw him he was half-naked, picking up the offal in the back lanes of the town. Again, on journeys I have unfortunately twice had carters who took opium; they were an unmitigated nuisance; overslept in the morning; went off to some quiet corner in the inn where we stopped for dinner, and were nowhere when we were ready to start; they were often half, if not completely, idiotic, and the only time I ever lost any thing in travelling was with one of them. Further, take the case of coolies, many of them take to opium; they begin by a very trifling quantity, but I have not known one case of their remaining satisfied with that. They invariably increase,—at first they spend twenty-five per cent. of their earnings; they have still seventy-five per cent. for food for themselves and families. By-and-bye they smoke fifty per cent.,—their families suffer; then seventy-five per cent.,—their families have now to look out for themselves; and at this stage the smokers cannot obtain sufficient wholesome nutriment. "*Facilis descensus averni.*" Catastrophe and ruin speedily overtake them. Undoubtedly men who have plenty of time on their hands—such as the sons of wealthy people, and men of sedentary habits—such as students and the literati, suffer most. But here lies the hope of the nation, and if the drug works havoc there, it destroys the very vitals of the empire.

The excuses made by those who seek to palliate the evil.

Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., echoing the universal excuse, say that it is not so bad as malt; or as others put it "ardent spirit." Their reference to tobacco is simply ridiculous. If honorable Chinese merchants volunteer to place themselves on a level with spirit dealers, it is impossible not to admire their humility; and I beg to congratulate them on their arrival at a just appreciation of the character and standing of their vocation. At the same time I am sorry to be obliged to dispel their happy illusion by intimating that they have obtained about half an idea of the evils consequent upon the traffic in opium.

* See an able pamphlet "*An Inquiry into the Results of the Opium Trade* by David McLaren, Esq." Elliot, Edinburgh 1860.

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1st.—I must confess I cannot understand why intelligent men will persist in comparing the use use of malt liquors &c., with opium; they differ widely. Beer or wine can be taken in moderation without any evil consequences; and few, except debauchees, take them with intention of becoming drunk; but opium is taken with this end in view. The great purpose of the opium-smoker is to fall into a trance or partial insensibility, in which he enjoys a species of ecstacy, and nothing short of this will satisfy him. Mr. Matheson, one of the original partners of the firm in question, but who left it from conscientious motives, says "the only comparison which can be made, is between opium smoking and drunkenness"* not moderate drinking. With opium smokers it is not use in moderation—not "sustentation" and healthful enjoyment, but a true species of drunkenness, the habitual upsetting of their mental constitution—the image of God—in which lies their terrible sin; and this ought to be solemnly weighed by all who are in any way implicated in the trade.

2nd.—It is far more insidious than strong drink. It begins by imparting undoubted enjoyment and pleasant stimulus—this repeats again and again until it fastens its talons in its prey and holds them its victims. Doctors Lockhart and Medhurst say there is perhaps no form of intemperance more seducing than the use of Opium—nor is there any more difficult to be delivered from. An eminent medical man calls it the most seductive of vices. Here it differs from strong drink—men can take this and want it, multitudes take it all their days on to old age, but of those who use Alcoholic drink, speaking generally, not one in a hundred falls a victim to it; while on the opposite hardly one in a hundred who begin the use of Opium, ever frees himself from its grasp or escapes ruin.

3rd.—Again, as we have just seen, the use of opium is much more difficult to break off than strong drink. Here testimony is unanimous. Formerly medical missionaries used to think that they succeeded in the cure of hundreds, but experience has taught them differently. They have found that many who come for their pills were aware that they contained opium, and frequented the hospitals as a cheap means of procuring the drug, and that many who honestly desired to be cured and took their prescriptions with advantage have afterwards fallen back into the vice. Dr. Dudgeon in his first report on the Pekin hospital for 1864, took a very lenient view of the matter. In 1865 he spoke less favourably; and now in his last report says "during the last 3 years 510 opium smokers have applied for relief but "comparatively few in my opinion have been reclaimed. It is a powerful habit, a second nature, stronger and more insinuating than strong drink * * * To give up the fascinations and associations of the pipe and to overcome and hold out against the agonies, pain, discomforts, even with the aid of foreign medicine, which are induced by attempts at reformation, requires great strength of will. After abstinence for months perhaps, the victims relapse into their old habits. During the last three years I have had four different applications from the same person for medicine to effect a cure," witness also the testimony of Dr. Kerr in his Hospital Report for 1864. He says "Hitherto medicine has been given indiscriminately to all who applied, but it was found that very few persevered when they began to feel the tortures which necessarily follow the withdrawal of the intoxicating drug. Those who wished to be cured were required to become inmates of the Hospital. (See also his Report for 1862 p. 9.) (See also Hankow Hospital Report for 1864 5.)

Another eminent physician says that the only hope of curing is to shut them up for months. He has tried this cure and would as soon take charge of lunatics as opium patients.

4th.—Drunkenness transmits its baneful influence to progeny, but opium in a yet more marked degree. This has been alluded to in the evidence of one of the natives. When it does not arrest, the children are weakly.

5th.—Defenders of opium say it is not so deadly as strong drink. We freely admit that it does not attack the great organ of the frame, such as the stomach, liver, etc., in the same way as strong drink, and we also believe that smoking opium is not so speedily injurious as eating it, but is it therefore not deadly? The truth is that it is a disease in itself far more insidious and general in its character than strong drink; as Dr. Kerr says, "The other disease has its train of woes in ruined health—craving appetite for the narcotic drug, which after a time it refuses to satisfy—a deadening of all the means of which happiness and enjoyment are received—mental imbecility and death." When it does not kill, it lays one open to other diseases, and so is in the end equally deadly.

6th.—Malt and Ardent spirits unseat the judgment for the time and directly attack the physical frame; but opium lays its deadly finger upon the mind and the moral nature, it quenches every virtue, often touches the inner being of a man and leaves him more or less idiotic. Here is another great distinguishing feature.

II.—Many, like your memorialists say "use is one thing, misuse another, we are not responsible for the consequences." What! are tempters exempt from culpability? The origin, essence, and personification of all evil is designated by the highest authority "The Tempter" "The Great Adversary." He cannot force to evil—he can only present and solicit poor mortals to sin, yet he is the abhorrence of God and man. Dealers in opium do nothing more; they only present and solicit. The ministry is one, the service is the same—a service of temptation—and the end cannot but be ruin. As has been well said "the sovereignty of the universe is not divided, whatever is morally wrong cannot be politically or financially or economically right"* God loves man above all his creatures and no man who tempts his fellow men to sin can prosper in the end. He is sure to suffer either commercially, bodily, or otherwise.

In the preceding remarks I have endeavoured to show the evils of the use of opium as it prevails in China. I have produced the verdict of the most intelligent assembly in the world, delivered at a period when the evil was not so widely spread, the evidence of the very highest medical authorities in China and in Europe, the testimony of the most experienced missionary, the opinion of the rulers and people of this country; no witnesses could be more competent, no language could be more explicit and no condemnation more complete. The substance of their evidence is this that it injures the frame of man, strikes down the spirit that is in him, and lays its axe at the root of the nation, outstrips strong drink in its deadly specialities, and is the very bane of man, and yet this is the traffic Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. pray Her Majesty's Government to facilitate and extend through the inland rivers, lakes, and thoroughfare of this Empire.† They say that the legalizing of it which was forced upon the government last war is not sufficient. Let us in conclusion look at some of the results of this last enactment that we may judge of the consequences of further freedom.

The Consequences of Legalization

The first effect of legalizing the traffic has been an increased consumption of the drug. The under-noted figures speak for themselves; they are taken from the Custom-house Returns. Take the newly opened ports. The Imports are as follows:—

	1863. Piculs	1864. Pls.	1865. Pls.	1866. Pls.
Swatow	3,743	4 712	4 121	5,461
Takao & Tamsui...	no returns	997	2,288	2,512
Hankow	1,412	1 999	3.352	4,112
Chinkiang	600	1,693	4,886	5,026
Chefoo	873	1,314	2,044	3.794
Tientsin	3,708	2 875	5,561	9,161
Newchwang	no returns	504	1,515	2,660

These tables show that the importation of opium has increased three-fold in some places and four-fold in others, and the steady yearly augmentation is ominous for the future. These figures, though they do not include that imported by junks, are sufficiently accurate to demonstrate the great increase of the traffic. The gain in relation to the merchants has been great; but how in reference to the people? In 1855 Dr. Medhurst made some calculations, which gave the number of those who smoked opium—foreign and native—at 3,000,000. Since then the number is greatly increased.

But leaving figures as in a measure problematical, I am in a position to speak positively in regard to its growing use in the interior. One gentleman who has spent about four years in travelling over the Northern Province says that "along all the great highways in Shantung, Chili, Shansi, Shensi, and Manchuria he finds opium springing into use in all directions. Formerly no innkeeper dared sell it, and if the drug was used it was smoked in some retired place, but now it is as freely offered as articles of food by every innkeeper, and great numbers of travellers regularly and openly indulge themselves, morning, noon and night, on the public kangs to the disgust of decent men. Not long ago public sale in the towns and cities of the interior was interdicted and the low dealers had to content themselves with opening houses in remote localities and even then covering the door with a screen,—now it is very different, they are to be found in the main streets, signboards announce the den and the sale is comparatively public. This is especially the case at the Seaports on the Coasts of Shantung, Chili, and Manchuria: the opium shops and the miserable victims of the drug with their concomitant vices, force themselves prominently and constantly upon the notice of the traveller." In some localities he found it used most immoderately: at a city in the south of Shansi called Ngan-i-hien "man, woman, and child appeared to use it. The streets were lit up at night and business going on by torchlight as in day time elsewhere, the victims not being able to rise in the morning. They were most uncivil and acted in the most uproarious way. He says "the crowd filled the inn yard, roaring and shouting to see us, and trying every now and then to break open the door. We were reminded of Sodom, and the shrunken fiendish faces of the populace, and the proximity of the Salt Lake did not tend to allay our apprehensions." He also affirms that almost invariably when he met with any incivility it was from opium smokers. Dr. Porter Smith of Hankow in his first report 1863-5 refering to opium smokers says that, those who come to him almost all used native opium grown in Honan and Szechuen; but in the report for 1865-6 he says "I regret to say that the increased consumption of the foreign drug is most serious and startling, formerly it was the exception but now it is nearly the rule to smoke it * * * I would earnestly and respectfully beg all right hearted persons to consider how far they are called upon, at least by their consciences, to surrender with good grace a part of their admitted right to trade promiscuously in any article of commerce, which is currently known to be almost entirely perverted to purposes which, in their fulfilment, result in the certain shipwreck of all that is healthful and hopeful in God-made man." There is yet a third witness viz., Mr. Macpherson of Newchwang who says, in reply to various enquiries from several travellers from Mongolia, Kirin and the confines of Corea, "one and all have assured me that in their own neighbourhood and bordering the great cities along which they journey, opium shops have sprung up in villages where the odour of the drug was formerly unknown" and "that in inns in which a few years ago they could not be procured the pipe and lamp are now offered to travellers," (see Customs Returns for 1866 p. 105.)

This wider use of the drug is producing terrible consequences: to-day a native gentleman told me of a village in his district inhabited by branches of a family, the ancestors of which had made a large fortune by trading in Pekin; several took to opium, it spread among them men and women, young and old fell into the snare, they parted with their patrimony and furniture till now they are in utter destitution.

2nd.—It has given the trade a status and respectability it previously lacked. Smuggled into places on the coast and carried contraband into the interior respectable men avoided all connection with it, and then many youths and others were deterred from beginning that which almost invariably proves their ruin, but now evil doers are bold; they feel as if they were acknowledged: they open shops in the main streets; publicly court customers and worse than all many are not ashamed now at their homes to offer it to guests instead of the usual cup of tea. In consequence of this, it is spreading among the women and having once found its "way there, who can tell where it will end?"

3rd.—Opium has a great deal to do with the paralysis of the present government. The late Emperor is uniformly reported to have used it, a large proportion of the Mandarins of all grades are known to use it at present. (See "Medical Missionary in China" p. 391,) and not only so, but the writers, runners, inferior constables and others connected with public offices as a rule use the drug. A friend long resident in Pekin informs me that, a very large proportion of the Opium brought into the Capital is consumed in the palace. When therefore we consider the unquestionably enervating and demoralizing effects on the body and mind, who can wonder at the present state of the Government? and who cannot but wonder at such requests as those proffered by your Memorialists? I feel sure the prayer of your Memorialists will never be granted. It is a reflection on our common humanity. A respectable Chinaman said to me the other day "it is bad enough just now, but if Western men be allowed to carry Opium inland it will be irretrievable ruin." The Chinese are less able than ever to withstand the temptation;—few possessing much principle at best, the unsettled state of the country has produced a sort of despair in many minds, such as would lead them to take Opium wildly as an antidote to their troubles, so that if Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to discountenance the growth of the poppy altogether, I trust they will be content with the present revenue and not disgrace our country and our common religion by interfering further in favor of the drug. Some say, "if we do not import it, others will," or "the Chinese will grow it themselves." Alas! that honourable and humane men should be driven to this subterfuge: It is the argument of the low publican. A misguided man goes reeling into the store and demands a glass; if I do not, another will, and he hands him the accursed liquid. Why should we execrate the one and honour the other? I know well that the present class of merchants dearly love the traffic. It enables them to buy Tea and Silk at an advantage, inasmuch as they give opium for native produce and not silver. Moreover, it is a safe trade as sure as human depravity. The smokers could do without our manufactures, but not without opium. But, further, it is injurious to honest commerce in every respect; and were it not for this, China might be the first market for British and American produce, whereas it is little beyond Egypt or Cuba, and St. Domingo. I.—It takes away the surplus which might be spent in the purchase of our manufactures. II.—It is the great cause of estrangement betwixt us and patriotic Chinamen (for there are such). One said to a friend of mine, "Better no trade at all with Western nations than opium," and this expresses the judgment of the thinking portion of the people. Your Memorialists say truly that we are hovering on the edge of a great trade, and they say that illegal imports are the deadly enemies of English artisans. The truth is, opium is the deadly enemy of our commerce; suppose that manufactured goods had been sold to the Chinese instead of opium, can any one imagine that our markets and relations with China would have been in the present condition?

Moreover it is one of the great obstacles to the progress of Christianity. Some affect to look upon this as the cry of disappointed personal ambition on the part of the missionary, but if Christianity be from God and if Christianity be intended for the whole world, surely men should pause and consider, before they further a traffic which, directly and powerfully in a great variety of ways, impedes the diffusion of that which involves the highest well-being of man and the purpose of Almighty God. (See further p. 36.)

I trust Your Excellency will pardon the great liberty I (so humble an individual) have taken in addressing you at such length. Right views on this subject appear to me of the very highest importance at the present crisis. Opium has got so inwrought into the texture of Chinese affairs, so diffused throughout the whole body corporate; that the resurrection and advancement of the nation greatly depend upon the action taken in reference to the drug. If the consumption go on at the present ratio the consequences must, speedily, be most serious. At the same time I am afraid the remedy is now beyond the power of either Government. Were the growth in India interdicted, it would be imported from other places, or grown in larger quantities in China; for the present generation of Officials are too weak and corrupt to grapple with the evil. My only hope is in the diffusion of the truth; the creation of a strong public opinion against it among the natives, and a consequent re-action. I therefore humbly think that all who wish China well, freeing themselves from all participation in the traffic, should do all they can to aid missionaries and others to advance the great end.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
* * * *

12th February, 1868.

To His Excellency
Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell, C. B.,
Governor of Hongkong, etc., etc.

* What is the Opium "Trade." By Donald Matheson, Constable, Edinburgh.

* "Inquiry into the Opium Trade," p. 10.

† The Tientsin merchants have also signalized themselves by making a similar despand, and moreover suggest that it be covered up under the name of "East Indian Produce" A motto has occurred to me which I venture to propose for the arms of that Foreign community or others prepared to persevere in the traffic "*Lucri bonus odor est ex re qualibet.*" The smell of gain is good, it matters not from whence it cometh.

RACKETS.

A Match was played on Saturday, between Mr. Whitaker, class A. and Mr. Fischer, class B.; the following shows the result:—

Game No. 1.—	Mr. Whitaker....	17
	—Mr. Fischer.....	14
" " 2.—	Mr. Whitaker....	15
	—Mr. Fischer.....	12
" " 3.—	Mr. Whitaker....	15
	—Mr. Fischer.....	10

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			300,146.58	102.25	199.77	300,518.50	4,776.00	329.20	29,333.17	6,811.78	1,790.37	10,494.53	20,945.27	75,020.59
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	300,146.58	102.25	199.77	300,518.50	4,776.60	329.20	29,333.17	6,811.78	1,790.37	10,494.53	20,945.27	75,020.59

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			..	..	..	..	570.85	39,283.41	6,592.34	483.66	3,279.44	8,088.50	10,331.42	68,299.62
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	570.85	39,283.41	6,592.34	483.66	3,279.44	8,088.50	10,331.42	68,299.62

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as last Report			6,093.96	..	44,416.81	50,510.74	..	96.03	2,188.65	407.51	357.20	..	109.24	3,078.59
Shanse	March 28	Tientsin	..	..	57.33	57.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	6,093.96	..	44,474.14	50,568.07	..	96.03	2,188.65	407.51	357.20	..	109.24	3,078.59

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	28498	8345	363	496	37702	7089	44792
	129	218	..	51	398	546	944
Total	28627	8563	363	547	38100	7635	45736

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong. Export	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Tran-shipped.	Coast Ports. Export.	Coast Ports. Re-export.	Coast Ports. Tran-shipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Tran-shipped.	Total. Piculs.
Total as last Report		293.90	..	290.00	11,842.17	..	..	5,240.25	..	..	17,894.52
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		293.90	..	290.00	11,842.17	..	..	5,240.25	..	..	17,894.52

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 28TH, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	1160	1160.00	175	210.00	67	80.40	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1160	1160.00	175	210.00	67	80.40	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	34	34.00	95	114.00	44	52.80	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chts.	Chinkiang. Wght.	Kiukiang. Chts.	Kiukiang. Wght.	Hankow. Chts.	Hankow. Wght.	Chefoo. Chts.	Chefoo. Wght.	Tientsin. Chts.	Tientsin. Wght.	Newchwang. Chts.	Newchwang. Wght.	Ningpo. Chts.	Ningpo. Wght.	Hongkong. Chts.	Hongkong. Wght.	Total. Chts.	Total. Wght.
Malwa	137½	137.50	78	78.00	97	97.00	45½	45.50	45	45.00	16	16.00	112	112.00	..	..	531	531.00
Patna	..	..	..	..	4	4.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.20	..	..	5	6.00
Benares	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	3	3.60	..	..	6	7.20
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	137½	137.50	78	78.00	103	104.20	46½	46.70	45	45.00	16	16.00	116	116.80	..	..	542	544.20

FREIGHTS

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

Name of Vessel.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Voyage.	Lay Days.	Rates.	Remarks.
Skjold	Dan.	Brig	194	To Tientsin,	12	$ 0.42½	Per picul.
"	"	"	..	" Newchwang and Shanghai	14	$ 0.35	"
"	"	"	..	" if to Hongkong	14	$ 0.40	"
Mogi	Neth.	"	290	" Tientsin, Newchwang and back to Shanghai	30	$ 0.80	"
Chillingham	British	Barque	452	" Newchwang to Swatow	30	$ 0.38	"
Hope	"	"	453	" " and back to Shanghai	45	$ 0.90	"
Gulding Star	"	"	415	" Chefoo and back "	24	$ 0.50	"
Pallas	Ham.	"	470	" Swatow "	45	$ 0.53	"
Isabella Ridley	British	"	516	" " "	50	$ 0.46	"
Claro Babuyan	"	"	357	" Taiwan "	28	$3550.00	In full.
Japan	Germ.	Sch.	240	" " and Tientsin	23	$ 95.00	Per picul.
Akindo	British	Barque	369	" " Chefoo and back	40	$5000.00	In full.
Leander	"	Ship	862	" Foochow "	26	$ 5.10	Per ton.
White Adder	"	"	915	" " "	25	$ 5.10	"
Nazareno	"	"	815	" " "	24	$ 5.00	"
Amur	Russ.	Barque	247	Monthly Charter	..	$1300.00	Per month expenses paid.

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SHANGHAI, APRIL 1, 1868.

IMPORTS.

We have no Mail news since our issue of the 28th March, but Telegrams to 10th March have been received through Mr. Grant's Agency via Kiachta, bringing favourable advices for Tea, Silk, and Shirtings. The intelligence from the North is also more satisfactory—the rebels have retired from the neighbourhood of Tientsin and there seems a prospect of the disturbing element being suppressed. There has been a considerable business in staple cotton goods, and exchange is steadily advancing. The *Emily Flint* arrived on the 30th ultimo, coal-laden—from Cardiff.

There has been an enquiry in the case of the wreck of the *Mary Francis*, the Master was reprimanded. In the matter of the stranding of the *White Adder*, a Pilot Board enquiry was held yesterday, and the Pilot Hicks was suspended for four months.

SOFT GOODS.—GREY SHIRTINGS.—During the three days which have elapsed since the issue of last report, prices of these goods have again advanced, chiefly owing to the better native advices from the Northern market. Best Eagle Chops have been sold to some extent at Tls. 2.30 per piece, this being the closing quotation; 7-lbs. Eagles have changed hands at Tls. 2 per piece. Stocks in first hands are now materially reduced. It is a fact worthy of note that the last foreign advices from Tientsin represented that Market as quiet at rates under those current here—while native information was such as to warrant an active enquiry at advancing prices. Sales for the fortnight from first hands, exclusive of goods sold to arrive, are estimated at 150,000 pieces.

T-CLOTHS.—Continue in good enquiry, and large sales are reported both on the spot and to arrive. Transactions since last mail, exclusive of those to arrive, are estimated at 75,000 pieces. In other manufactures there is no alteration to notice since the issue of last report.

METALS—IRON.—We have still to report a dull market for Nail Rod, sales only amounting to some 4,000 bundles at our quotation. There have been no fresh arrivals, still no improvement is manifest, and the tendency seems to be towards a decline in prices, Hoop, Flat and round, no change.

LEAD.—Continues firm and we hear of offers, but not large transactions, *a* Tls. 6.35. A fair business done during the fortnight principally for export, 8 278 piculs reported outwards to Japan and river ports. Holders now ask Tls. 6.50.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—MANGROVE BARK.—Enquired for, none now in stock. Sales of Dyewoods at quotations.

TIN.—Saleable.

SUGAR.—The dispute on the Tax question is still pending and continues to interfere with business. Brown Sugar, 16,442 piculs have been imported during the past two weeks, of which 10,765 piculs have gone forward to riverine ports and Japan. White—Import 11,696, Export 8,071 piculs. Rates nominal as quoted below.

RICE.—The only arrival is from Taiwan (Formosa) 813 piculs. Of this grain and Wheat (native) 27,615 piculs have been shipped to the North. Since the last report at this rate of Export the estimated stocks of native grain will be exhausted in about three months.

COALS.—During the past fortnight a speculative demand arose for Cardiff and English Coals, here or "to arrive," which resulted in putting the prices up for these kinds. Other descriptions remain as last advised. Cardiff: Sales have been made from ship at Tls. 11.7.5 and Tls. 12.0.0 per ton. Godown Coals are held at Tls. 13.0.0 *a* 13.5.0 per ton, nominally. English and North Wales: Without arrivals or transactions. Anthracite: Without arrivals or transactions. Australian: Newcastle kinds have been sold at Tls. 10.7.5 from ship. Sydneys command better rates, but are without arrivals. Japan: Sales of mixed cargo were made at Tls. 6.7.5. Formosa: Without arrivals. Cargo quotations from ship here: Cardiff, Tls. 12.0.0 per ton: English, Tls. 11.0.0 per ton, nominal: North Wales, Tls. 11.5 0 per ton, nominal: American, Tls. 13 per ton, nominal: Australian. Tls. 10.7.5 *a* 11.2.5 per ton: Japan, Tls. 6.7.5 *a* 7.5.0 per ton: Formosa. Tls. 6.5.0 *a* 7.0.0 per ton, nominal. The arrivals have been: 3.566 tons from Great Britain, and 423 tons from Japan; together, Tons 3.989, of which Tons 2,642 were to order.

LAND, HOUSES, AND SHARES.—No sales of importance in properties, but some enquiries by Chinese for foreign Godowns, suitable for storing the new Teas, as they arrive from the country. Shares—no transactions made public.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 73.70 EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	₱ pc.	1.9.0	to	2.0.0
8¼ to 8½ lbs.	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.3.0
9 to 9¾ lbs.	,,	2.6.0	,,	3.1.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS	,,	.....	,,	.....
56 Reed	,,	2.1.0	,,	2.1.5
60 ,,	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.3.0
64 ,,	,,	2.3.0	,,	2 3.5
66 *a* 72 Reed	,,	2.4.5	,,	2.6.5
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	4.1.5	,,	4.3.5
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	,,	4.0.0	,,	.....
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40yds.	,,	4.4.0	,,	.....
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	3.8.0	,,	4.0.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 to 7 lbs.	,,	1.3.5	,,	2.1.0
8 to 8 4 lbs.	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.8.5
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	₱ doz.	0.6.5	,,	0.7.0
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—				
White, 40 yds.	₱ pc.	2.3.0	,,	2.3.5
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.4.5
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.4.5
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.9.0
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds.	,,	4.5.0	,,	5.3.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted, 28 yds.	,,	1.5.0	,,	1.7.5
Blue	,,	1.5.0	,,	1.6.0
Brown	,,	2.3.0	,,	.....
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.5.0
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	₱ yd.	0.2.1	,,	0 2.3
Blue, 22 in.	,,	0.2.1	,,	0.2 2
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.6	,,	0.1.6½
26 in.	,,	0.2.4	,,	0.2.5
CAMLETS, English—				
S. 56 yds.	₱ p.	12.7.5	,,	13.2.5
S S	,,	12.5.0	,,	13.0.0
S S S	,,	10.5.0	,,	11.0.0
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	,,	6 5.0	,,	6.7.0
Assorted, H H	,,	6.4.0	,,	6.6.0
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	12.0.0	,,	12.5.0
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	8.0.0	,,	8.5.0
CRAPE LUSTRES	,,	4.5.0	,,	4.8.0
SPANISH STRIPES	₱ yd.	0.6.0	,,	0.7.5
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.	₱ pc.	3.4.0	,,	3.7.0
Plain, 30 yds.	,,	3.4.0	,,	3.7.0
IRON—				
Nail Rod	₱ pl.	2.5.0	,,	2.6.0
Hoop	,,	2 4.0	,,	2.5.0
Flat and Round	,,	2.6.0	,,	.....

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
LEAD	₱ pl.	6.3.5	to	6.5.0
TIN PLATES	₱ box	5.5.0	,,	6.0.0
STEEL	₱ tub	4.0.0	,,	4.50
FLINTS	₱ pl.	0.9.0	,,	.....
WINDOW GLASS	₱ box	2.0.0	,,	4.5.0
PEPPER—				
Black	₱ pl.	5.4.0	,,	5.6.0
White	,,	8.5.0	,,	9.0.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.3.0
Singapore	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.6.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.4.0
Banjermassing	,,	4.2.0	,,	4.4.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.9.0
6 *a* 7 ,, ,,	,,	2.1.0	,,	2.4.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	,,	3.3.0	,,	3.5.0
Malabar	,,	12.0.0	,,	13.0.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang	,,	.....	,,	.....
Siam	,,	.....	,,	.....
TIN—				
Straits	₱ pl.	19.0.0	to	19.5.0
Malacca	,,	20.0.0	,,	20.5.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon	,,	.....	,,	.....
Siam, Cargo	,,	.....	,,	.....
good to finest white	,,	.....	,,	.....
Saigon	,,	.....	,,	.....
Bengal, com. to middling	,,	1.20	,,	.....
good to fine	,,	1.60	,,	.....
Chinese	,,	1.2.0	,,	.....
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.3.0
Formosa	,,	2.0.0	,,	2.7.0
Brown, Hainan	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.2.0
Formosa & Amoy	,,	3.1.0	,,	3.4.0
Swatow	,,	3.5.0	,,	3.9.0
Canton	,,	2.9.0	,,	3.4.0
Manila	,,	2.3.0	,,	2.8.0
White, common to fair	,,	4.1.0	,,	4.5.0
medium	,,	4.9.0	,,	5.3.0
fine to finest	,,	6.1.0	,,	6.5.0
COALS—				
English	₱ ton	11.0.0	,,	.....
American Anthracite	,,	13.0.0	,,	.....
Sydney	,,	10.7.5	,,	11.2.5
Japan	,,	6.7.5	,,	7.5.0

OPIUM.—*Malwa.*—There has been a further fall in the value of this drug from Tls. 518, at which rates closed on the 18th ulto, to Tls. 500 *a* 505 to which the price dropped on the arrival of 1,000 chests by the English Mail. This rate is, however, nominal, as holders are firm for higher prices,

Patna.—Now has experienced a heavy fall. After the last mail left some business was done at Tls. 545; but the arrivals of the *Erl King* and *Suwonada* depressed rates successively to Tls. 525 *a* 500, which latter is the closing quotation. Old is quoted Tls. 500.

Benares.—Old and New are both quoted Tls. 495.

	Malwa.		Patna.
Stock on Mar. 3rd, 1868	3,628	Chests.	334 Chests.
Imports since last Stocks	1,290	,,	654 ,,
Total	4,818	Chests.	988 Chests.
Deliveries	1,117	,,	335 ,,
Estimated Stocks on March 17th, 1868	3,701	Chests.	653 Chests

EXPORTS.

BLACK TEA.—The small stock remaining at the date of our last (17th March) has been cleared off the market, and as little or nothing can now come forward, the sailing of the "Magellan" will positively close the season, with an export from this port two and a half millions behind that of the last two years. The subjoined prices show an advance of nearly one tael on the previousfortnight.

The Settlements comprise:— Exchange at 5s. 11d. and Freight £3 per ton.

200 chests Ningchow, common, ... at Tls. 20.2.5=1s. 2½d.

Re-shipments, none. Stock, 200 chests against 3,000 chests at date last year.

Total Settlements and Shipments (not including the *direct* Export from Hankow,) 350,000 chests, against 330,000 chests last year.

GREEN TEAS.—Some trifling sales of Shanghai-packed, at full rates, comprise the whole fortnight's business. From the country nothing more is now expected, but a few parcels of Hoochow and Japan leaf are preparing on the spot. Our stock is composed exclusively of this description. The "Tavistock" will close the export to America, and may not improbably be compelled to sail without a full cargo. This will leave our export some two millions below last year's.

The Settlements comprise:— Exchange 5s. 11d. and Freight £3 per ton.

1,200 ½-chests, S.hai-pkd., com. to fair....at Tls. 26.0.0 *a* 36.0.0=1s. 5½d. *a* 1s. 11½d.

Reshipments, none. Stock, 3,000 half-chests, against 16,000 half-chests at same date last year.

Total Settlements and shipments to date, 406,000 half-chests, against 370,000 half-chests to date last year.

HANKOW.—Our advices (to the 26th ultimo) bring us only the news of the settlement of a small chop of about 300 chests at Tls. 15 per picul, there being nothing more in stock, and no quotations to give.

Statistics for this and last season were:—

	Arrivals.	Settlements.	Stock.
1867-8	340,000 chests.	340,000 chests.	nil.
1866-7	372,100 ,,	369,000 ,,	3,100 chests.

KIUKIANG.—The only movement in Teas at this port up to the 27th ultimo, the latest date, had been the shipment to Shanghai of some 1,000 ½-chests of Kiukiang-packed Black Tea. There was nothing on the market.

Statistics for this and last season are:—

	Arrivals.		Settlements.		Stock.		
	Black.	Green.	Black.	Green.	Black.	Green.	
1867-8	150,800	148,000	150,800	148,700	nil	nil	packages.
1866-7	151,800	157,300	151,500	157,000	300	300	,,

EXPORT *of Tea from* SHANGHAI AND YANGTSZE PORTS, (*in lbs.*)

	Black.	Green.	Total.
To Great Britain, *direct*.—			
Export from 1st June, 1867 ... lbs.	44,065,095	10,850,639	54,915,734
Mar. 23, "Andreas," ... to London ... ,,	980,980	115,416	1,096,396
Total from 1st June 1867, to date ... lbs.	45,046,075	10,966,055	56,012,130
Against total Export same period 1866-7 ... lbs.	46.662.517	8,311,227	54,973,744
To North America,			
Export from 1st June 1867 ... lbs.	14,884	12,818,599	12,833,483
Total from 1st June 1867, to date ... lbs.	14,884	12,818,599	12,833,483
Against total Export same period 1866-7 ... lbs.	25,221	13,438,000	13,463.221

The Export *Black Tea* to Great Britain is 1,600,000 pounds *below*, and of *Green Tea*, 2,600,000 pounds *above* that of last season at the same date. The Export to America is 600,000 pounds *below* that of last year.

SILK.—Since the departure of the French mail steamer on the 27th ultimo, for which about 400 bales of silk were purchased, but little business has been transacted, the settlements being estimated at about 250 bales, making a total of 650 bales settled for the past fortnight, of which fully 250 bales are Throwns and Re-reeled Tsatlees and Hainings. Prices for common silks have ruled slightly under those current for the previous mail, the decline ranging from Tls. 10 to 20 per picul; but chops and all good descriptions remain about the same as last quoted. Arrivals from the interior having come forward on a limited scale, the unsold stock is reduced to 300 bales, including about 100 bales of Throwns and Re-reeled Tsatlees and Hainings, the quotations for the former being Tls. 460 to 520 per picul, and for the latter Tls. 550 to 590 per picul.

	1867-68	1866-67	1865-66	1864-65	1863-64	1862-63	1861-62	1860-61
Transactions since last mail are estimated at..	650	350	250	200	351	800	2,000	1,100
Total Settlements for Coast, Europe & India,	34,130	26,350	31,850	24,450	23,620	49,608	58,500	69,200
Unsold Stock is estimated at	300	300	4 *a* 500	1 *a* 200	3500 *a* 4000	1,500	3,000	6 *a* 7,000

Total Export from 1st July 1867 to date,—

	Raw Silk.	Thrown.	Coarse.	Japan.	Total.
Brought forward from last Report	32,977	344	...	7,353	40,674
March 18th, "Ganges" to Hongkong	778	10	...	364	1,152
,, 27th, "Duplaix" to Hongkong	398	1	...	520	919
Total	34,153	355	...	8,237	42,745
Season 1866-67	26.094	57	14	11,615	37,780

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PRICES.—In Taels, are per piecul of 133⅓ lbs. Duty paid; in Sterling, are per lb. Overland, all charges paid to England at Exchange, 5s. 11d. per Tael.

London Value per lb.
10th Feb., 1868.

Teatlee,—Chop No. 1	None.		None.			
,, ,, 2	Tls. 570 *a* 575 per piecul.		29s.	6d. *a* 29s. 10d.	p. lb.	18s. 0d. *a* 29s. 0d.
,, ,, 3	Tls. 550 *a* 555	,,	28s.	5d. *a* 28s. 9d.	,,	26s. 0d. *a* 28s. 0d.
Market ,, 3 & 3½	None.		None.			
,, 4	Tls. 425 *a* 460	,,	22s.	1d. *a* 23s. 10d.	,,	21s. 6d. *a* 22s. 6d.
,, 5&com.	Tls. 370 *a* 410	,,	19s.	4d. *a* 21s. 4d.	,,	17s. 0d. *a* 20s. 0d.
Karshing / *Taysaam* Chop No. 1	None.		None.			
,, ,, 2	Tls. 390 *a* 410	,,	20s.	4d. *a* 21s. 4d.	,,	21s. 6d. *a* 22s. 0d.
,, ,, 3	Tls. 350 *a* 370	,,	18s.	3d. *a* 19s. 4d.	,,	20s. 0d. *a* 21s. 0d.
,, ,, 4,5&com.	Tls. 335 *a* 345	,,	17s.	7d. *a* 18s. 1d.	,,	17s. 0d. *a* 19s. 0d.
Chin Cum / *Taysaam* No. 1	None.		None.			
,, 2	None.	,,	None.			
,, 3	Tls. 360 *a* 380	,,	18s.	10d. *a* 19s. 10d.	,,	19s. 0d. *a* 20s. 0d.
,, 4&com.	None.		None.			
Fuenfa, and *Hainings*, No. 1	None.	,,	None.			
,, 2	Tls. 450 *a* 480	,,	23s.	4d. *a* 24s. 10d.	,,	23s. 0d. *a* 24s. 0d.
,, 3	Tls. 420 *a* 450	,,	21s.	10d. *a* 23s. 4d.	,,	22s. 0d. *a* 22s. 6d.
,, 4&com.	Tls. 370 *a* 420	,,	19s.	4d. *a* 21s. 10d.	,,	19s. 0d. *a* 21s. 6d.
Hangchow Teatlee	None.	,,	None.			
Sewhings	None.		None.			
Laeyongs	None.		None.			
Throwns	Tls. 460 *a* 520	,,	23s.	10d. *a* 26s. 10d.	,,	26s. 0d. *a* 27s. 0d.
Re-reeled Teatlees & Hainings	Tls. 550 *a* 590	,,	28s.	5d. *a* 30s. 7d.		
Szechuens, good	None.		None.			
Do. medium to inferior	Tls. 230 *a* 250	,,	12s.	4d. *a* 13s. 4d.	,,	

The chartered Mail Steamer "Douglas" has about 200 bales China Silk engaged.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

We have to report a material advance in exchange.

Owing to a heavy rise in India, rates went up here likewise, gradually, from 5s. 9¼d. to 5s. 10¾d., and even 5s. 11d. has been reported.

As we are close to the new season, many Firms are eager to avail themselves of the present comparatively still low rate, for laying in funds; and as the demand is not in proportion to the offer, rates show a fair advance; and private paper, after having been sold so low as 5s. 10¾d., found buyers at the close only at 5s. 11¼d. to 5s. 11½d.

There existed a demand for Rupees which has not been satisfied, banks being unwilling to draw even at the present lower rates, viz., 299 to 300 for Bombay, and 300 to 301 for Calcutta.

On Hongkong, a few drafts have been sold at 27½.

Dollars maintain their advance and Chinese are eager to speculate for the approaching season—present value 73.70.

Money in consequence tighter, and seems to be in greater request.

On London — Bank Rate, sight	5s. 8½d. *a* 5s. 8¾d.	per Tael.
On London — Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5s. 10½d. *a* 5s. 10¾d	per Tael.
On London — Credits, ,, ,,	5s. 11¼d.	per Tael.
On London — Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight	5s. 11¼d.	per Tael.
On Paris—Credits, 6 months' sight Bank	fcs. 7.40	per Tael.
Documentary, 6 months' sight	fcs. 7.47½	per Tael.
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight	Rs. 301 per 100 Taels.	
On Bombay— ,, ,, ,,	Rs. 299 ,,	
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight	27½ per cent discount.	
,, Private, 15 days' sight	28 ,, ,,	

BULLION:—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 169 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.
BAR SILVER.—111.40 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.
MEXICAN DOLLARS.—73.7.0.
CAROLUS DOLLARS.—75.2.5.
COPPER CASH.—1,460 per Tael.

HANKOW, MARCH 26, 1868.

IMPORTS.

Since the last issue of the Report on 11th inst, Grey Cotton Goods have attracted considerable attention, but owing to the prevalence of wet weather, there have been few buyers of Fancy Cottons and Woollens.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 to 7½ lbs.	₱ pc.	2.0.0	to	2.1.0
8½ to 8½ ,,	,,	2.2.5	,,	2.3.2
9 to 10 ,,	,,	2.3.5	,,	2.4.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—				
56 to 60 reed	,,	2.2.2	,,	2.3.5
64 to 66 ,,	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.6.0
68 to 72 ,,	,,	2.6.5	,,	2.8.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide	,,	1.2.5	,,	1.3.0
7 to 7½ ,, 32 ,,	,,	1.8.0	,,	2.0.5
8 to 8½ ,, 36 ,,	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.4.5
DRILLS—				
American, 40 yds.	,,	4.1.0	,,	4.2.0
English, 40 yds.	,,	3.9.0	,,	4.1.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Brown	₱ doz.	0.6.6	,,	.....
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—				
White	₱ pc.	2.4.5	,,	2.5.0
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.2.0	,,	2.5.0
BROCADES—				
White	,,	2.6.5	,,	2.7.0
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.5.0	,,	2.8.0
DAMASKS—				
White	,,	4.0.0	,,	.....
Dyed, Assorted	,,	4.5.0	,,	5.4.0
CHINTZ, Assorted	,,	1.4.0	,,	1.6.5
VELVETS—				
18 in. Black	₱ yd	0.1.5	,,	.....
22 in. Black	,,	0.2.1	,,	0.2.2
ORLEANS CLOTH—				
Plain	₱ pc.	...	,,	...
Figured	,,	3.3.0	,,	3.5.0
WOOLLENS—				
Spanish Stripes	₱ yd.	0.5.8	,,	0.6.6
Habit Cloth	,,	1.0.0	,,	1.3.0
Medium Cloth	,,	0.9.0	,,	1.1.5
Broad Cloth	,,	1.2.0	,,	1.5.0

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
WOOLLENS—Continued.				
Camlets, English, S	₱ pc	13.3.0	to	13.5.0
S S	,,	12.6.0	,,	13.0.0
Common	,,	11.0.0	,,	12.0.0
B B B	,,	16.5.0	,,	17.0.0
LASTINGS	,,	11.6.0	,,	12.2.0
LONG ELLS—				
H H Scarlet	,,	6.6.0	,,	6.6.5
Assorted	,,	6.6.0	,,	6.8.0
G G ,,	,,	6.5.0	,,	6.6.0
G G Scarlet	,,	6.5.0	,,	6.5.5
METALS—				
Lead	₱ pl.	6.5.0	,,	6.8.5
Tin	,,	20.0.0	,,	21.0.0
RAW COTTON	,,	16.0.0	,,	20.3.0
SUGAR—				
Brown, Canton	,,	3.3.0	,,	3.6.0
Amoy, &c.	,,	2.0.0	,,	3.2.0
Manilla	,,	3.0.0	,,	3.4.0
White, No. 1	,,	6.3.0	,,	6.4.0
No. 2	,,	5.7.0	,,	6.0.0
JAPAN PRODUCE—				
Seaweed, Long	,,	3.3.0	,,	3.5.0
Cut	,,	5.0.0	,,	7.0.0
Isinglass	,,	30.0.0	,,	44.0.0
Mushrooms	,,	35.0.0	,,	39.0.0
Cuttle Fish	,,	11.5.0	,,	12.0.0
STRAITS PRODUCE—				
Pepper, Black	,,	6.0.0	,,	6.3.0
Rattans	,,	3.8.0	,,	4.6.0
Sandalwood, old	,,	13.0.0	,,	13.5.0
,, new	,,	3.5.0	,,	4.0.0
Sapanwood	,,	2.5.0	,,	3.6.0
OPIUM—				
Malwa new	₱ ch.	540	,,	...
old	,,	...	,,	...
Patna—	,,	565	,,	...

EXPORTS.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
OILS—				
Sow-yow, 73 catties	₱ tub	4.4.0	to	4.5.0
Hongkong-yow, 54 catties	,,	4.1.0	,,	4.3.0
Pa-Tong-yow	₱ pl.	4.6.0	,,	4.7.0
Chinyow	,,	5.9.0	,,	6.0.0
TALLOW	₱ pc.	6.6.0	,,	7.0.0
FUNGUS	₱ pl.	24.5.0	,,	25.0.0
WAX—				
White	,,	260.0.0	,,	265.0.0
Yellow	,,	55.0.0	,,	60.0.0
RHUBARB, Szechuen	₱ pl.	2.5.0	,,	3.5.0
TOBACCO—				
Green	,,	33.0.0	,,	38.0.0
Yellow	,,	28.0.0	,,	33.0.0
Leaf	,,	6.5.0	,,	7.2.0
HEMP—				
White	,,	11.50	,,	12.5.0
Green	,,	9.5.0	,,	10.0.0
SAFFLOWER, Szechuen	,,	60.0.0	,,	95.0.0

YOKOHAMA, MARCH 26, 1868.

IMPORTS.

The revival of business in this market has not been checked since the departure of the P. & O. mail on the 12th instant, but we have no improvement to note in prices. Business has been, as when last reported, almost entirely confined to Yarns and Grey Shirtings—transactions, particularly in the former staple, have been considerable. There was, in fact, quite a run, during the earlier part of the fortnight, on 16s. *a* 24s., which consequently advanced about $3 per piecul. 28s. *a* 32s. on the other hand, have declined to the same extent from our last mail's price: 38s. *a* 42s. are lower and out of demand. Grey Shirtings have also been sold to a fair extent; the low rates ruling having brought buyers into the market. Since the English mail came in, however, holders have been firmer and operations have been checked. All other Cotton goods are quite neglected and with the exception of *S S* Camlets in which a few sales have been made, the same may be said of Woollens. The demand even for Black Velvets and Blankets has subsided and our quotations must be taken as *nominal*.

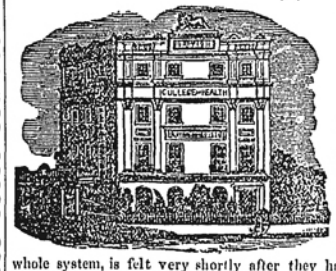
		Dollars.		Dollars.
COTTON YARN—				
Nos. 16 to 24	₱ pcl.	42.00	to	42.50
28 to 32	,,	43.50	,,	45.00
38 to 42	,,	38.00	,,	40.00
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7.0 lbs.	₱ pc.	2.35	,,	2.50
8¼ to 8½ lbs.	,,	2.80	,,	2.95
8.6 to 8.8 lbs.	,,	2.85	,,	2.95
WHITE SHIRTINGS—				
56 to 60 reed	,,	3.10	,,	3.30
64 to 72 ,,	,,	3.50	,,	3.70
68 to 72 ,,	,,	3.70	,,	4.10
T-CLOTHS—				
6 to 7 lbs.	,,	2.00	,,	2.10
8 lbs.	,,	2.20	,,	2.50
TURKEY RED CLOTH, 24 yds.	,,	2.80	,,	3.10
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—				
White	,,	3.50	,,	3.70
Dyed	,,	3.60	,,	3.80
BROCADES—				
White	,,	3.50	,,	3.70
Dyed	,,	3.60	,,	3.80
VELVETS—				
Black	,,	10.00	,,	10.25
Assorted	,,	8.00	,,	9.00
TAFFACHELASS—Single warp	,,	3.00	,,	3.30
Do. Double warp	,,	3.80	,,	4.20
CHINTZES	,,	2.20	,,	2.60
HANDKERCHIEFS	₱ doz.	0.75	,,	1.00
CAMLETS—				
S	₱ pc.	16.00	to	17.00
S S	,,	14.50	,,	16.00
S S S	,,	13.00	,,	14.00
B B B	,,	16.00	,,	17.00
ORLEANS—				
Plain	,,	3.75	,,	5.00
Figured	,,	4.30	,,	5.00
MOUSSELINE DE LAINE—				
30 yds., 30 in.	,,	6.00	,,	8.00
LONG ELLS	,,	8.00	,,	9.50
LASTINGS	,,	13.00	,,	16.00
LUSTRES	,,	4.00	,,	5.50
BLANKETS	₱ lb.	0.50	,,	0.70
IRON NAIL ROD	₱ pl.	3.00	,,	3.50
LEAD	,,	7.00	,,	7.75
TIN	,,	17.00	,,	18.00
TIN PLATES	,,	7.00	,,	7.25
COTTON—				
Ningpo	Nominal.	,,	,,	.....
Shanghai	,,	,,	,,	.....
Tientsin	,,	,,	,,	.....
SUGAR, CANTON—				
White, No. 1	₱	7.00	,,	7.50
No. 2	,,	6.50	,,	6.75
Brown, No. 1	,,	4.50	,,	4.75
RICE (China)	,,	2.25	,,	2.80
SAPAN WOOD	,,	1.50	,,	2.00
RHUBARB	₱ box.	7.00	,,	.....

EXPORTS.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
SILK—				
Mybash and Sinshu — Best	₱ pl.	850	to	900
Mybash and Sinshu — Medium	,,	800	,,	840
Mybash and Sinshu — Inferior	,,	640	,,	740
Koshu, best	,,	...	,,	...
medium	,,	650	,,	710
inferior	,,	580	,,	620
Ida, good, long hanks	,,	...	,,	...
inferior ,,	,,	...	,,	...
Oshu, best	,,	830	,,	880
medium	,,	710	,,	780
inferior	,,	600	,,	650
Sodai, best	,,	750	,,	790
medium	,,	680	,,	730
inferior	,,	600	,,	650
Atchezen, best	,,	690	,,	720
medium	,,	600	,,	650
inferior	,,	450	,,	550
Hatchojee, medium	,,	...	,,	...
inferior	,,	...	,,	...
TEA—				
Fine	₱ pl.	31.00	to	33.00
Good medium	,,	28.00	,,	30.00
Medium	,,	25.00	,,	27.00
Good common	,,	22.00	,,	24.00
SEAWEED, fine cut green	,,	5.50	,,	6.00
,, ,, brown	,,	3.90	,,	4.25
Large uncut green	,,	3.00	,,	32.40
,, brown	,,	1.60	,,	4.00
CUTTLE FISH, No. 1	,,	14.00	,,	1.50
,, 2	,,	11.00	,,	11.50
DRIED SHRIMPS	,,	13.00	,,	14.50
MUSHROOMS	,,	45.00	,,	48.00
TOBACCO, No. 1	,,	14.00	,,	.....
GALL NUTS	,,	8.00	,,	8.50
VEGETABLE WAX	,,	16.00	,,	17.20
GINSENG, (50 pcs. per catty)	,,	1.50	,,	4.00
RAPE SEED	,,	3.90	,,	4.00
RAPE SEED OIL	,,	8.90	,,	10.00
CAMPHOR	,,	22.00	,,	23.50

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.



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By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. Morison's system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs, they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken.—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all Medicine Vendors.

AGENTS in Shanghai,—Messrs. LLEWELLYN & Co.,—*Medical Hall.*

3lde-68 1527 December 24th, 1867.

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ELLWOOD'S

ARI-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA,

LIGHT AS PITH—SOFT AS TURBAN, DURABLE, AND COMFORTABLE.

Prize Medals—1862 and 1865 Exhibition.

HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,

Every description manufactured at the Works of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S. LONDON,

Helmet Contractors to the London Police Force.

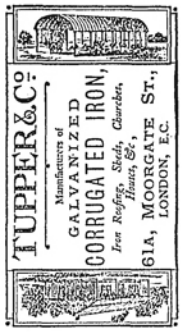
Army Helmets and Caps with latest Improvements.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "ELLWOOD & SONS'" name.

*** *Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.*

17ma-69 2188 March 18th, 1868.



16ja-69 1722 January 16th 1868.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*; and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,

23 ABCHURCH LANE

LONDON.

29no-68 1831 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1866.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG AND BIRDSEYE TOBACCO,

TRADE MARK.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco, Virginia Birdseye Tobacco, Virginia Cut Cavendish Tobacco, Virginia Returns Tobacco, York River, Carolina Rose, Golden Gem, Havana Tobacco, Persian Tobacco, Latakia Tobacco, Oronoko Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco, Smoking Mixture, Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honeydew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manila Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTORY—HIGH STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.

17ma-69 2187 March 18th, 1868.

THE "GALLOWAY"

PATENT TAPER TUBES FOR STEAM BOILERS.

THESE TUBES are now being used almost universally in England in the construction of Steam Boilers having either ONE or TWO flues.

They GREATLY ECONOMISE THE FUEL, improve the circulation, and increase the power of the boiler.

They are SPECIALLY adapted for introduction into old boilers, and are made with such an amount of taper as to allow of this being easily done.

These Taper Tubes have been in use upwards of 16 years, and above 30,000 are now at work, and the demand is daily increasing.

They can be fixed by any boiler maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees, who will furnish full particulars and list of firms using the tubes on application.

W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS,

MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY, MILL GEARING, BOILERS, &c., &c

MANCHESTER.

30ap-68 1010 October 19th, 1867

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES' CHILDREN, and INFANTS, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co.,

Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

31de-68 1529 December 24th, 1867.

TO IMPORTERS AND MERCHANTS

G. L. de San & Em. Dietz,

Commission Merchants,

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

SUPPLY

IRON, IRONWORK, and MACHINERY, WIRE, NAILS, ZINC, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, CANDLES, PRINTING PAPER, and all articles of Belgium Manufacture.

Orders, accompanied by a remittance for approximate value, promptly executed, and every information furnished upon application. All articles, except Window Glass quoted f. o. b. in the Thames.

21mn-68 1528 December 24th, 1867.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN, & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,

LONDON.

INVITE the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China, to the fact, that they have had 25 years' experience as SHIPPERS OF GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the Execution of Indents from £50 value upwards, on the closest Wholesale Terms.

N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages, and sent post free, containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Ladies' Under Clothing, Baby Linen, Mantles, Shawls, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Linens, Blankets, Carpets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Haberdashery, Jewelry, etc., etc., and every particular necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse.

Agency Department.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the Execution of Indents for Merchants and Traders Abroad, who have not Buyers in London, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

As D. N. & Co. have Accounts for their own Business with the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Under arrangements of this kind the Original Invoices are, in all cases, forwarded.

Household Furniture, Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Books, Toys, etc., etc., bought in the Best Markets, and Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Foreign Produce Disposed of, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

50, 51 *and* 52, *St. Paul's Churchyard.*

LONDON.

BANKERS—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley and Co., Bombay.

30jy 1723 January 16th, 1868.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

16ja-69 1719 January 16th 1868.

VICTORIA PERFUMERY.

RIGAUD & Co.,

45, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

THE *Victoria Perfumery* is now adopted by the *élite* of the aristocracy and fashionable world on account of the superior articles for the toilet each of which has been made a speciality.

The new perfumes prepared with the *Essence of Ylangylang* extracted by distillation from the *Unona odoratissima* and imported from the Philippine islands are beyond comparison for their delicacy and sweetness. We therefore recommend the *beau monde* to try as a handkerchief perfume

The Extract of Ylangylang

AND

The Manilla Bouquet.

RIGAUD'S TOLUTINE

Is an admirable toilet-water, the true talisman of beauty, preserving the freshness of the skin and the fairness of the complexion. It is the perfection of science adapted to the toilet, and is uncontestably superior to Eau de Cologne, or the most esteemed of vinegars and the Florida water.

Miranda Soap.

COMPOSED MAINLY OF THE MILK OF THE LETTUCE AND THE LILY

A simple comparison of this soap with others sold by the perfumery trade, suffices to prove its superiority. It gives the skin a delightful silky surface, it lathers abundantly, forming a real milk-bath, and is all that can be desired as to perfume.

In Shanghai at Messrs. J LLEWELLYN & Co

16ap 1717 January 16th 1868.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

Trade Mark.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS,
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, &c.

Scotch, French, London, Russian and other Glues.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.

OAKEY'S

CIRCULAR & PRICE CURRENT may be had on application at the Office of this JOURNAL.

31au-68 554 August 31st, 1867.

GARNOCK, BIBBY & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS,

LIVERPOOL.

Manila Rope, Spun and made by Machinery.

Wire Rope, of Steel and Iron Wire, for Ships and Mines.

Cordage and Bolt Rope, of best Russian and Italian Hemp.

SHIPCHANDLERS', ENGINEERS', AND NAVAL STORES.

Price lists will be forwarded regularly, at request.

30ju-68 1366 December 31st, 1867.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

Suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

31de-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.

SILVER MEDAL.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, LOZENGES, & GLOBULES,

THESE preparations are prefect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion

in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

Introduced by Dr. TILBURY FOX, Dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE & CREOSOTE (Morson's.)

PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

*** See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.

T. MORSON & SON,

31, 33, *and* 124, *Southampton Row, Russell Square, London.*

Orders to be made payable through Agents, or by English drafts.

Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

AGENTS,—*Shanghai*—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

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No. 1.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.

FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

17my. 3066 May 18th, 1867.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

Supply the following ARTICLES of the first quality:—

Pickles, Sauces, Mushroom Ketchup, Tart Fruits, Calf's-Foot Jelly, Raspbery Vinegar, Essence of Beef, Extractum Carnis, Potted Meats and Fish, Oysters, Lobsters, Orange Marmalade, Flavouring Essences, &c.

J. M. & S. would particularly recommend "THE ABERDEEN SAUCE," And "THE ABERDEEN PICKLE."

15au 1940 February 15th, 1868.

COLT'S REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the

English, American, Russian, Prussian, Austrian,

and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS AND PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medals awarded, 1855, 1862 and 1867. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION, Address—

COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY, 14, PALL MALL, LONDON,

Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

17ma-69 2185 March 18th, 1868.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther
	h. m.	ft. in.				" "	°
Mar. 21 L.W.	6.42	12.06	W. by N.	5	c	30.05	53
" 21 H.W.	11.08	20.04	N. by W.	6	b	30.17	52
" 22 L.W.	7.38	12.06	N. N. W.	3	c	30.35	46
" 22 H.W.	0.18	20.04	N W by N	4	b	30.33	48
" 23 L.W.	8.15	11.07	N. E.	3	c	30.35	44
" 23 H.W.	0.48	20.05	"	2	b	30.33	46
" 24 L.W.	9.05	12.04	"	3	o	30.34	45
" 24 H.W.	1.08	21.05	"	2	r	30.33	46
" 25 L.W.	9.42	12.01	"	3	o	30.30	46
" 25 H.W.	1.34	12.05	E. S. E.	2	r	30.24	49
" 26 L.W.	10.14	12.03	N. by W.	3	r	30.25	48
" 26 H.W.	2.05	21.11	N. N. E.	4	c	30.20	49
" 27 L.W.	10.48	11.07	Z	0	b	30.24	51
" 27 H.W.	2.35	20.09	E. by S.	1	c	30.19	50

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Glengyle" from Newchwang—Messrs. M. E. Bush, T. Platt, and E. M. Gudgeon. Per "Nanzing" from Tientsin—Mr. Cable and 120 Chinese. Per "Suwo-Nada," from Hongkong,—Sir Edmund and Lady Hornby, Messrs. Augustine Heard, Byrne, Wynn, Mrs. Bielfeld, two Europeans, and 130 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per "Cadiz" for Yokohama—Messrs. A. Venrord, J. Mollison, Still, Hudson, G. A. Archer, W. Willmann, and the De Solla Troupe.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar. 29	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow & Ports	Mar. 27	General	Russell and Co
... 29	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin v. Chefoo	... 26	do	Trautmann and Co
... 29	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Newchwang	... 26	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 29	Manchu	Br str	803	Clark	Tientsin & Chefoo	... 26	do	Russell and Co
... 30	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 29	do	Russell and Co
... 30	United Service	Br str	650	Stocks	Chefoo	... 27	do	Glover and Co
... 30	Suwo Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	... 26	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 30	Dragon	Br str	472	Gibbon	Newchwang	... 27	do	Borntraeger and Co
... 30	Emma	N.Ger. baq	268	Hemmet	Iloilo v. Chinhae	Feb. 27	Sugar	Augustine Heard and Co
... 30	Runnymede	Br bq	181	Bryvener	Yokohama	Mar. 18	General	Gutschow and Co
... 30	Emily Flinn	Br sh	1009	Penell	Cardiff	Oct. 3	Coals	Master
... 31	Courser	Am baq	495	Dickey	Chefoo	Mar. 25	General	Chinese
... 31	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports	... 19	do	Russell and Co
... 31	Paou Shun	Chi str	250	Becker	Cruise	... —		Chinese Government
... 31	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Cruise	... —		Chinese Government
... 31	Maitland	Br sh	798	Codson	Fuchau	... 23	Poles	Jardine, Matheson and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Mar. 28	Leander	Br sh	882	Petherick	Foochow	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 28	Island Queen	Br str	120	McFarlane	Foochow	do	Borntraeger and Co
... 28	Lorelei	Prus baq	303	Ingermann	Taiwan	do	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 29	Shanse	Am str	561	Friend	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 29	Cadiz	Br str	481	Edmonds	Yokohama	General	P. & O. Co
... 29	M. W. Sass	Dan baq	304	Arentzen	Hongkong	Ballast	Gilman and Co
... 29	Skjold	Dan bg	194	Yensen	Tientsin	Grain	Nils Möller
... 29	Guiding Star	Br baq	445	Bishop	Chefoo	General	Frazar and Co
... 29	Miaca	Br str	306	Sutherland	Tientsin	Opium, etc.	Borntraeger and Co
... 29	Paou Shun	Chi str	250	Becker	Cruise		Chinese Government
... 29	Moyune	Am str	700	Johnston	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 29	Mogi	Neth bg	290	Gorlach	Tientsin	Grain	T. Kroes and Co
... 30	Hope	Br baq	453	Henderson	Newchwang	General	Frazar and Co
... 30	Claro Babuyan	Br baq	557	Errington	Taewan	do	Frazar and Co
... 30	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 30	Aunt Lizzie	Br baq	536	Proctor	Hongkong	Sundries	Frazar and Co
... 31	Confucius	Chi str	265	Masseilles	Cruise		Chinese Government
... 31	Slaney	H.M.G.B.	.....	Elwyn			

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
P & O M	Douglas	Pitman	Br str	615	Mar 27	Hongkong	P. & O. Co	H'kong with Mails	2nd instant
H W	Dragon	Gibbon	Br str	472	Mar 30	Newchwang	Borntraeger and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	2nd instant
D W	Express	Mooney	Br str	290	Feb 13	Ningpo	Russell and Co		
G W	Fe-loong	Pritchard	Br str	260	Mar 24	Nagasaki	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	Cld. 31st ult
7 p	Feeyuen	Pitman	Am str	230	Nov 24	Foochow	J. M. Nixon, Jr.		
S S N W.	H] Fire Queen	Gray	Am str	1133	Jan 19	Hankow	Russell and Co		
S S N W	Fusi-Yama	Hardie	Br str	1200	Mar 27	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
A H W	Glengyle	Hooper	Br str	1265	Mar 29	Newchwang	Jardine, Matheson and Co	H'kong & Canton	To-day
7 s	Hong-que		Am str						
S S N W	Kiang-loong	West	Am str	945	Mar 29	Hankow & Ports	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	3rd instant
D W	Manchu	Clark	Br str	803	Mar 29	Tientsin & Chefoo	Russell and Co	Tientsin v. Chefoo	2nd instant
T W	Nanzing	Tulloh	Br str	419	Mar 29	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Trautmann and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	2nd instant
3 p	Pawtuxet	Goodwin	Am str	283	Mar 12	N. York v. Batavia	Augustine Heard and Co		
	Paou Shun	Becker	Chi str	250	Mar 31	Cruise	Chinese Government		
U W	Phase	Hinstin	Fr str	711	Mar 26	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales		
	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	170	Mar 31	Cruise	Chinese Government		
S S N W	Plymouth Rock	Simmons	Am str	2397	Mar 31	Hankow & Ports	Russell and Co		
A H W	Suwo-Nada	Jayne	Am str	1802	Mar 30	Hongkong	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	2nd instant
H W	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 13	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up
D W	Ta-Yung		Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
3 p	Tun-sin	Howlett	Br str	610	Feb 29	Hankow	Glover and Co		
G W	United Service	Stocks	Br str	650	Mar 30	Chefoo	Glover and Co	N'saki H'kong, &c.	3rd instant
1 s	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	Mar 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
	23 STEAMERS								

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
P & O W	Adelina	Dennett	Br sh	730	Mar 17	Cardiff	Borneo Company Limited	Hongkong	Cld. 31st ult
2 s	Akinde	Scott	Br baq	394	Mar 17	Nagasaki	John Thorne and Co	Taewan	Cld. 30th ult
7 s	Alcyone	Brown	Br baq	371	Dec 27	Keelung	Forbes and Co		
2 s	Amur	Gyllowpahn	Rus baq	247	Mar 23	Nagasaki	H. Fogg and Co		
9 s	Anna	[N.	Ger. sch		Mar 26				
7 s	Andrew Jackson	MacCallum	Am sh	1252	Feb 27	Newport	Frazar and Co	Hongkong	3rd instant
2 s	Courser	Dickey	Am baq	495	Mar 31	Chefoo	Chinese		
2 s	Emma	Hemmet [N.	Ger. baq	268	Mar 30	Iloilo v. Chinhae	Augustine Heard and Co		
Wusung	Emily Flinn	Penell	Br sh	1009	Mar 30	Cardiff	Master		
8 s	Gen. Havelock	Cawse	Br baq	521	Mar 4	Cardiff	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Manila	Cld. 27th ult
8 s	Isabella Ridley	Watson	Br baq	516	Mar 5	Cardiff	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Chefoo	Immediately
7 c	Japan	Samberlick [N.	Ger. sch	270	Mar 23	Chefoo	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Takao	Cld. 31st ult
8 s	Juan Rattray	Williams	Am baq	486	Mar 5	Yokohama	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
2 p	Kadosh	Deshon	Am baq	655	Mar 25	Foochow	Frazar and Co		
6 s	Layard	Watson	Br bg	194	Mar 15	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Frazar and Co	Tientsin	Cld. 28th ult
3 c	Magellan	Crosbie	Br sh	613	Feb 24	Liverpool	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
	Maitland	Codson	Br sh	798	Mar 31	Foochow	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
1 c	Mountain Ash	Aitchison	Br baq	437	Dec 24	Amoy	Textor and Co		
2 c	Nazarene	Todd	Br sh	815	Mar 24	Foochow	Frazar and Co	Foochow	Early
T W	Phœnix	Cullen	Br sh	906	Mar 18	Cardiff v. Milford	Frazar and Co	Vancouver	Early
6 s	Princess of Wales	Shepperd	Br sh	996	Feb 21	Newport	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Puget Sound	Cld. 31st ult
7 p	Runnymede	Bryvener	Br bg	181	Mar 30	Yokohama	Gutschow and Co		
6 s	Spray	Stopher	Br sch	225	Oct 19		Wm. Pustau and Co		
6 s	Stella	Day	Br baq	265	July 13	Nagasaki	J. Marshall and Co		For Sale
2 s	Tavistock	Tate	Br sh	532	Jan 2	Shields	Gibb, Livingston and Co	New York	Early
M D	White Adder	Moore	Br sh	915	Mar 11	London	W. R. Adamson and Co		
	26 VESSELS								

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